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REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

MILITARY

HOSPITALS COMMISSION

CANADA

MAY, 1917

OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1917

surgical & military

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THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION OF CANADA.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

President--

The Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Members—

The Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C., Ottawa.
W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec.
Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Montreal.
W. K. George, Esq., Toronto.
Robert Gill, Esq., Ottawa.
Lloyd Harris, Esq., Brantford.
J. H. S. Matson, Esq., Victoria.
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Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax.
The Hon. John S. McLennan, Sydney.
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Brig.-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Toronto.
F. W. Peters, Esq., Vancouver.
Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg.
F. J. Shepherd, Esq., M.D., Montreal.
Lieut.-Colonel Clarence F. Smith, Montreal.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John.
Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal.
The Director General of Medical Services, Ottawa.

Ex-Officio Members—

The Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., Toronto.
The Hon. George A. Simard, M.L.C., Montreal.
The Hon. R. M. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.
Thos. H. Bell, Esq., St. John, N.B.
Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., Winnipeg.
The Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P., Victoria.
The Hon. J. A. Mathieson, M.P.P., Charlottetown.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood, Regina.
The Hon. C. W. Fisher, M.P.P., Edmonton.

Administrative Officers—

S. A. Armstrong, Director.
E. H. Scammell, Secretary.
T. B. Kidner, Vocational Secretary.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., Medical Superintendent.
Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Sharples, Officer Commanding, Military Hospitals
Commission Command.

OCT 23 1959

INDEX TO REPORT.

	PAGE
List of Members of the Commission.....	3
Introductory Letter to Report.....	7
Formation of the Commission and Order in Council Creating it.....	17
Offers of homes.....	18
Small Homes Found Unsuitable.....	18
Extension of Commission Powers.....	19
Co-operation Between Commission and Department of Militia and Defence.....	19
Convalescent Hospitals in Military District No. 5. "B" Unit.....	19
" " " No. 5. "E" ".....	21
" " " No. 4. "A" ".....	22
" " " No. 3. "C" ".....	22
" " " No. 2. "D" ".....	24
" " " No. 1. "F" ".....	28
" " " No. 10. "G" ".....	28
" " " No. 12. "H" ".....	29
" " " No. 13. "I" ".....	29
" " " No. 11. "J" ".....	30
Electrical and Other Equipment.....	30
Convalescent Hospital Accommodation in Sight.....	31
Active Treatment Hospitals.....	31
Clearing Hospitals.....	31
Sanatoria for Tuberculous Cases.....	32
Permanent Homes.....	34
The Tuberculosis Situation.....	35
Cases of Mental Disability.....	36
Hospitals for the Insane.....	37
Blinded Soldiers.....	38
Rheumatic Cases.....	38
Provision of Artificial Limbs.....	38
Recurrence of Disabilities and Discharged Men.....	40
Procedure Regarding Men Returned from Overseas.....	40
Classification of Invalids.....	41
Procedure of Medical Boards.....	41
Civilian Clothing for Returned Men.....	42
Transportation of Returned Men.....	42
Telegraphic Advice Concerning Returned Men.....	42
Hospital Cars.....	42
Analysis of Returned Men.....	43
Monthly Rate of Return.....	43
Classification of Returned Men.....	44
Disabilities Necessitating Return to Canada.....	45
Classification of Men Returned to Canada for causes other than Medical Unfitness.....	45
Table of Degree of Disability Awarded by Medical Board at Port of Disembarkation.....	45
Country of Birth of Returned Men.....	45
Welcome Committees.....	45
Military Hospitals Commission Command.....	46
Works Department.....	47
Vocational Training.....	48
Daily Routine of Hospitals.....	49
Re-education of Returned Soldiers.....	50
Disabled Soldiers Training Board.....	50

	PAGE
Provisional Advisory Committee.....	51
Duties of Vocational Officers.....	51
Table of Maintenance of Men undergoing Re-education.....	52
" " " " " Amended.....	53
Training of Men in Private Workshops.....	53
Courses in Poultry, Dairying and Other Pursuits.....	54
Difficulty of Finding Employment for Discharged Men.....	54
Provision of Employment for Discharged Men.....	55
Interprovincial Conference.....	55
Memorandum Adopted at Interprovincial Conference.....	56
List of Provincial Commissions.....	57
Disablement Fund.....	58
Publicity.....	59
Bulletins Issued.....	59
Expenditure by Commission.....	60
Future Problems.....	61

INDEX OF APPENDICES.

	PAGE
1. Map Showing Locations of Hospitals, etc., operated by M. H. C., inset at.....	62
Referred to on.....	7
2. Order in Council (P.C. 2412). Dated October 14, 1916.....	63
Referred to on.....	19
3. Order in Council (P.C. 2839). Dated October 5, 1916.....	65
Referred to on.....	19
4. Order in Council (P.C. 864). Dated March 31, 1917.....	65
Referred to on.....	37
5. Order in Council (P.C. 508). Dated February 24, 1917.....	67
Referred to on.....	40
6. Regulations governing P.C. 508.....	69
Referred to on.....	40
7. Form used at Discharge Depots.....	71
Referred to on.....	40
8. Order in Council (P.C. 1469). Dated June 24, 1916.....	73
Referred to on.....	46
9. Plan of Sanatorium Building.....	78
Referred to on.....	48
10. Order in Council (P.C. 1472). Dated June 29, 1916.....	79
Referred to on.....	52
11. Order in Council (P.C. 976). Dated April 12, 1917.....	82
Referred to on.....	53
12. Reports from Vocational Officers.....	85
Referred to on.....	54
13. Members of Provincial Commissions.....	128
Referred to on.....	55
14. Reports from Provincial Commissions.....	130
Referred to on.....	58
15. List of Subscribers to the Disablement Fund.....	180
Referred to on.....	58
16. Order in Council (P.C. 972). Dated April 7, 1917.....	181
Referred to on.....	19

INTRODUCTORY LETTER
TO REPORT
OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Senator, The Honourable Sir JAMES LOUGHEED, P.C., K.C.M.G.,

President, The Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your directions, I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Military Hospitals Commission from its inception to the present date. This report also outlines some of the present problems as well as others which will have to be faced in the future.

The principal object for which the Commission was formed was to provide Convalescent Hospitals and Homes, and medical treatment, for the men returning from Overseas. The magnitude of this work will be recognized from the fact that there are now 57 institutions operated directly by or for the Commission, 14 others at which definite accommodation is available, apart from Hospitals for the Insane, and 23 hospitals where men may be sent for active treatment. In order to achieve this result negotiations have been carried on and arrangements made with Provincial Governments, with Health Associations, Civic and other Bodies and private individuals throughout the country. In some places it has been necessary to erect buildings and in others to make considerable structural alterations, so that buildings designed for other purposes might be utilized as hospitals. Owing to the natural desire of the men to be as near to their own homes as possible, the institutions established by the Commission have been spread throughout Canada.

The following statement shows the name, location and accommodation of all institutions operated or used by or available for the use of the Commission, together with the increase in the accommodation which is under way. The arrangement is geographical, reading from east to west. It is given according to Provinces and Military Districts, also Military Hospitals Commission Command Units. A map showing the exact location of the institutions is attached (Appendix 1). A fuller description of the properties will be found on pages 19 to 30 of the accompanying report.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

M.D. No. 6, "B" Unit.

Sanatorium, Dalton.....

30

20

50

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

M.D. No. 5, "E" Unit.

Savard Park M.C.H., Quebec.....

150

.....

60

60

10

.....

800

Discharge Depot.....

Sanatorium, Lake Edward.....

Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec.....

Hospital for Insane, Beauport.....

M.D. No. 4, "A" Unit.

Drummond St. M.C.H., Montreal.....

160

.....

50

50

67

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Grey Nuns M.C.H., Montreal.....

300

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46

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Khali League, Montreal.....

57

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110

80

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General Hospital, Montreal.....

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Royal Victoria, Montreal.....

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Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe.....

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Laurentide Inn Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe.....

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Protestant Hospital, Verdun.....

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Hospital, St. Jean de Dieu.....

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ONTARIO.

M.D. No. 3, "C" Unit.

Elmhurst M.C.H., Kingston.....

42

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Richardson M.C.H., Kingston.....

27

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Queen's University.....

450

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General Hospital, Kingston.....

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Rockwood Hospital, Kingston.....

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Eastern Hospital, Brockville.....

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Sir Sanford Fleming M.C.H., Ottawa.....

90

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General Hospital, Smith Falls.....

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Ontario M.H., Cobourg.....

144

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Mowat Memorial, Kingston.....

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Lady Grey, Ottawa.....

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St. Luke's, Ottawa.....

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Protestant General, Ottawa.....

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Carried forward.....

1,684

1,285

2,969

167

75

150

183

575

359

33

1,450

NAME AND PLACE OF INSTITUTION.	CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS AND HOMES OPERATED BY OR FOR THE COMMISSION.				SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOSIS.				Active Treatment Hospitals.	Hospitals for Insane.	Discharge and Clearing Depot.
	Operated by or for the Commission.		Used by the Commission.		Total.						
	Present Accom- modation.	Additional Accom- modation under Con- struction.	Present Accom- modation.	Additional Accom- modation under Con- struction.							
Brought forward.....	3,590	5,751	9,341	262	135	378	390	1,165	835	171	1,600
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
<i>M.D. No. 11, "J" Unit.</i>											
Esquimalt M.C.H., Victoria.....	110		110								
Reathaven M.C.H., Sydney.....	160		160								
Qualicum M.C.H.,.....	120		120								
Braemar & Langara, Vancouver.....		350	350								
Sanatorium, Balfour.....				70	100			170			
Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops.....						32		32			
Sunnyview Sanatorium, Kamloops.....						10		10			
General Hospital, Vancouver.....									300		
Royal Columbian, New Westminster.....									300		
General Hospital, Revelstoke.....									60		
General Hospital, Vernon.....									30		
Royal Island Hospital, Kamloops.....									20		
St. Mary Hospital, New Westminster.....									50		
St. Paul Hospital, Vancouver.....									50		
St. Joseph Hospital, Victoria.....									75		
Asylum, New Westminster.....											
	3,980	6,101	10,081	332	235	420	390	1,377	1,720	171	1,600

SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent Hospitals and Homes operated by Commission.....	3,980
" " " " under construction.....	6,101
Sanatoria operated by Commission.....	332
" " " " under construction.....	235
Sanatoria used by Commission (present accommodation).....	420
Sanatoria used by Commission (under construction).....	390
Hospitals for Insane operated by Commission.....	125
Beds available in Provincial Hospitals for Insane.....	46
Beds at Clearing and Discharge Depots.....	1,600
Available at Active Treatment Hospitals.....	1,720
	14,944

Patients occasionally have been sent to the following Hospitals, not included in the above list, but no stated accommodation is available:—

Military Hospital, St. John, N.B.
Rockhead Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Military Hospital, Kingston, Ont.
General Hospital, Cobourg, Ont.
Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Ont.
General Hospital, Belleville, Ont.
Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.
Military Hospital, London, Ont.
General Hospital, Moosomin, Sask.
General Hospital, Regina, Sask.
Grey Nuns, Regina, Sask.
St. Paul's, Saskatoon, Sask.

In addition to the foregoing the Commission has under its control sixteen hospital cars for transportation of men from Hospital Ships to their inland destinations. These cars have been specially constructed, by arrangement with the Canadian Government Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are equipped with the most modern appliances. They are in every respect hospitals on wheels. A fuller description will be found on page 42.

The number of invalids on the strength of the Commission at May 8, 1917, was 6,515; the number on December 31, 1916, was 2,365. It will thus be seen that the increased numbers demand constant activity in providing for increased accommodation. It is estimated, by the Canadian Authorities Overseas, that the numbers returning during the ensuing year, based upon the experience of last year, will be from 1,200 to 1,500 per month.

An arrangement has been effected between the Commission and the Department of Militia and Defence, whereby the Army Medical Corps contribute to the Medical Service of the Commission. This service has been divided by the Commission into special classes, including specialists in the following branches:—

General practice.
Tuberculosis.
Orthopædics.

Mental diseases.
Eye, ear and throat diseases.
Dental.
Massage.
Electrical treatment.
Physical drill.
Rheumatic treatment.

While at the outset, the Commission was charged with the provision of the Convalescent Homes for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returning invalided from the front, there are now four main divisions to this work, viz.:—

1. The provision of Convalescent Hospitals and Homes for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returning invalided from the front and for men left behind by battalions proceeding overseas.
2. The provision of vocational training and general instruction in Convalescent Hospitals, especially for men whose disabilities prevent their returning to their previous occupations.
3. The administration of a Command, known as the Military Hospitals Commission Command, into which are drafted all returning invalids, and men in Canada who require further treatment.
4. The operation of a central office which co-operates with the Provincial Governments in assisting men to find employment as soon as they are ready for discharge.

In all Convalescent Hospitals and Homes classes have been or are being established. The following subjects are taught in some of the hospitals:

General subjects.
Freehand and mechanical drawing.
Carpentry.
Motor mechanics.
Automobile engineering.
Stenography and typewriting.
Accountancy.
Agriculture.
Market gardening.
Bee-keeping.
Such other subjects as local requirements suggest.

Vocational officers have been appointed for Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards have also been established in most of the Provinces. These Boards, on which the Vocational officer and the Medical officer serve, together with a representative of the Provincial Government, pass upon all men who are candidates for voca-

tional training. The Educational work is under the control of the Vocational Secretary, Mr. T. B. Kidner, who is in daily correspondence with all his officers and who, in conjunction with the Medical Superintendent, passes upon all cases for re-education.

The Military Hospitals Commission Command was formed by Order-in-Council, dated June 24th, 1916, in order that the Commission might be able to deal with the question of discipline, Medical Service, discharge, pay, etc., of men undergoing treatment in the various Convalescent Hospitals and generally to define the relationship of the Commission to the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Command has created Units with Headquarters at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria. It is operating the Discharge Depots at Quebec, St. John and Halifax. It has assumed the entire charge, except the Medical Services, of the men returning from overseas and is responsible for them as soon as they arrive in Canada. Transportation, clothing, meals, etc., are arranged at the Discharge Depots, while pay is issued by the Paymasters of the M.H.C. Command Units. The Officer Commanding the Military Hospitals Commission Command is Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Sharples.

In October, 1915, at the instance of the Commission, an inter-Provincial conference was called by the Prime Minister, at which all but one of the Provinces of Canada were represented by their Premiers or other Ministers, and, as a result, Commissions have been formed in each Province for the purpose of securing employment for discharged members of the C.E.F. These Commissions regard themselves as sub-Committees of the Military Hospitals Commission. They deal with the men who are discharged, individually, and in a majority of cases have formed local committees in each centre from which men have enlisted. They also deal with any complaints from returned soldiers and from others, forwarding such as require investigation to the Commission. It will be noticed that very few complaints find their way into the newspapers. Further reference to this conference will be found on pages 55-58.

Each Provincial Commission is furnished with a statement giving sufficient details of every man returning from overseas to the Province in question to enable the man to be met on arrival and to be furnished with employment, if such is available, as soon as he is ready to work. The Chairmen of the nine Provincial Commissions are ex-officio members of the Military Hospitals Commission.

The Head Office of the Commission is charged with the entire control and management of the work of the Commission and a staff of about One Hundred is at present employed.

All expenditures are authorized and supplies for convalescent hospitals and branch offices are ordered or approved from the head office. The Accounting Branch keeps detailed ledger accounts of all expenditures, issues cheques and examines vouchers. Statistical information is collated and medical and other returns are checked. All matters requiring settlement between the Commission and the Department of Militia and Defence are dealt with. A Publicity Branch is maintained for the issue of bulletins, and other information, also the furnishing of news items and articles to the public

press. The Works Branch deals with the erection of new buildings and the alterations and upkeep of those occupied by the Commission. All Branch Offices are controlled from the Head Office. The Commission now has, including the Discharge Depots, sixteen (16) Branch Offices, in addition to the offices of the Provincial Commissions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL,

Secretary.

OTTAWA, May 20, 1917.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

REGARDING THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF RETURNED MEMBERS OF THE C.E.F., FROM THE CREATION OF THE COMMISSION TO MAY 20, 1917.

In the spring of 1915, when men began to return invalided from Overseas, the Department of Militia and Defence formed a committee, consisting of three of its principal officers, to provide for the care and treatment of those who would require to remain for a period in a Convalescent Home. The committee consisted of:—

Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Maunsell, Director General of Engineer Services.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hallick, Canadian Ordnance Corps.
 Lieut.-Colonel Jacques, Acting Director General of Medical Services.

The number of patients for whom accommodation and treatment would be required was not known, but it was thought that arrangements could be made to co-operate with the St. John Ambulance Association and the Canadian Red Cross Society with a view to taking care of the nursing and other assistance required.

The various branches of the Department of Militia and Defence were very fully occupied with the duty of mobilizing forces for Overseas, so that had the arrangement for a Militia Committee been continued, the work of looking after the returned men could not have engaged the degree of attention its importance demanded.

In May, 1915, a proposal was submitted that a Commission consisting of well-known public men throughout the Dominion should be formed to handle the situation. This recommendation was concurred in by the Government and an Order in Council, No. 1540, was passed, dated June 30, 1915.

The following is a copy of the Order in Council:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th June, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, stating that during the progress of the war, sick and wounded, in increasing numbers, will return to Canada, and to meet situations which must necessarily arise, he submits the following recommendations:—

1. That a Commission, hereafter to be termed the "Hospital Commission" be appointed to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and convalescent homes in Canada, for officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front.

2. That the following be invited to serve on the Hospital Commission:—

President—

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

Members—

Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.

Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P.

Smeaton White, Esq., of Montreal, Que.

John S. McLennan, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.
Lt.-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., of St. John, N.B.
Frederick W. Avery, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont.
Lt.-Colonel C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg.
J. H. S. Matson, Esq., of Victoria, B.C.
Clarence Smith, Esq., Montreal.
The Director General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

3. That the president and members (the Director General Medical Services excepted) be paid \$10 a day travelling expenses.

4. That the Hospital Commission be empowered to appoint a Secretary and obtain clerical assistance as may be needed; provided that the pay and allowances of appointees be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

5. That it be empowered to select medical and nursing staffs, and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of hospitals and homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted for approval by the Governor in Council.

6. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any Department of the Federal Administration; in particular to use the machinery of the Militia Department, to draw on that Department for supplies, stores and equipment and to utilize the services of Divisional and District Staffs.

7. That it be empowered to incur, control and authorize expenditure connected with the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, as well as with the organization, administration and administration of hospitals and homes.

8. That expenditure so incurred or authorized by the Hospital Commission be made a charge against the War Appropriation Vote, or, when that vote ceases to be operative, against some other special fund set aside by Parliament.

9. That the Hospital Commission, through its President, have direct access to the Governor in Council.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

At this time a large number of offers of houses had been received from various patriotic citizens. In a majority of cases the houses were offered rent free. This continued for some time after the formation of the Commission.

In view of the limited number of wounded and invalided returning during the summer of 1915, it was not found possible to accept more than a few of these offers. The places selected were decided upon on account of their location and their adequacy to meet requirements, consideration being given to the number of men it would be possible to accommodate in each building. At first it was thought that a large number of small convalescent homes would be the best method of meeting the situation. As the numbers returning increased, however, it was found that these isolated and scattered homes would not make for the most efficient and economical administration. It was thought that a majority of the men would require rest and recreation, whereas experience has shown that active therapeutic and orthopædic treatment is necessary. Hence, many of the offers of homes which have been received, and for which the Commission is deeply grateful, have not been accepted.

Shortly after the Commission was formed it was recognized that the Order in Council of 30th June, was not broad enough. In the first place it did not extend the benefits of convalescent homes or treatment to men who had enlisted but had not proceeded overseas, while in the second place no provision was made for assisting men

to secure employment. A revised Order in Council, therefore, was passed (P.C. No. 2412, dated 14th October, 1915). A copy is attached (Appendix 2). Further Orders in Council (P.C. No. 2389, dated 5th October, 1916, and P.C. No. 972, dated 7th April, 1917) were subsequently passed, enabling the Commission to rent or lease property (Appendix 3) and to carry insurance (Appendix 16).

The development of the work of the Commission has been rapid, until now it is as large as some Government Departments. Close co-operation between the Commission and the Department of Militia and Defence has been necessary and has been maintained from the beginning. The Commission naturally, has come into close contact with the returned soldiers and through its officers has been able to recognize the difficulties involved and the steps necessary to achieve the best treatment of these men, so that where the regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence, with respect to pay and other matters, have not clearly met the situation, there has been a readiness on the part of the Department to accept the views of the Commission and in general to be governed by its recommendations. Most of the regulations at present governing the treatment of Returned Soldiers after their arrival in Canada are the result of this co-operation.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

While the Commission has welcomed the assistance tendered by various organizations and public spirited citizens throughout the Dominion, in the provision of buildings and equipment for Convalescent Hospitals and Homes, it has not to any large extent relied upon private philanthropy for this purpose. Many people who have been unable to contribute to the prosecution of the war have been glad of the opportunity to do something for the amelioration of the sufferings of the returned men and to co-operate with the Commission, as, in a large number of instances, it provided an outlet for these activities. The saving of expense to the Government is a comparatively small matter.

The Hospitals and Homes at present in operation, together with the accommodation available in these institutions are as follows. The order is geographical, reading from east to west:

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—"B" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Ross Military Convalescent Hospital, Sydney, N.S.

Accommodation, 33; opened June, 1915.

Provided by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, who paid the entire cost of maintenance until June, 1916, since which date it has been operated by the Commission. No rental is charged for this building. It has been used not only for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but for Naval patients.

Moxham Military Convalescent Hospital, Sydney, N.S.

This property has been loaned free of rent, by Mr. A. J. Moxham. It is surrounded by forty-seven acres of beautiful park land fronting on the sea, it is con-

structed of stone and the interior is finished with the rarest and most beautiful of hand-carved woods. Three stories high, the home has cubic air space for 294 patients, but its floor space will not accommodate more than 100. The height of the ceilings as well as the class of ventilation and heating apparatus makes the place splendidly suitable for a hospital. The only structural change necessary was in the kitchen, where servery, scullery and cookhouse have been converted into one large room. A few additional shower baths were also added in suitable places. The carriage-house is large enough to accommodate the motor-car, the male help and a workshop. The former laundry building with a few alterations provides a comfortable home for the female help. The nurses will probably live at the Ross M.C.H., which will be used exclusively for bed cases. The two hospitals are just a few hundred yards apart.

Ample recreation and office accommodation is available also on the ground floor. The central hall with its old English fireplace, and upholstered lounges is one of the most attractive rooms in any convalescent hospital in the country.

Clayton Military Convalescent Home, Halifax, N.S.

Accommodation, 25; opened April, 1916.

This building has been loaned to the Commission rent free by Mr. Edward Clayton, and is operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Pine Hill Military Convalescent Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Accommodation, 125; opened March, 1917.

Acquired from the Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, at a nominal rental. It is situated on high ground overlooking the northwest arm and is surrounded by several acres of park land. There is a splendid arrangement of windows to permit a maximum of sunshine and fresh air throughout the buildings. A recreation room and workshop were provided for in the laying out of the premises, so that every requisite is met. The people of Halifax have been generous in supplying furniture and games for the recreation room.

Camp Hill Military Convalescent Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Accommodation when completed, 300. This hospital, which is at present under construction, is situated on the second highest point in Halifax, about a quarter of a mile from the citadel. The work is being carried on under the Commission's own Works Department. One half of the accommodation will be for bed cases and the other half for convalescents. It is two stories high and "U" shaped. The two long wings are wards and the central building is reserved for administration purposes. Sun porches are provided at the south ends of the wings, while a splendidly-equipped operating room has a northern light. The building stands on a wooden foundation and is of frame structure with stucco finish. It can later be bricked over. Day and night work is carried on in order to finish the building as speedily as possible, and one wing is almost ready for occupation now. The equipment at Camp Hill is of the very best.

A vocational training building will be started as soon as the hospital is finished. The immense Halifax commons guarantees plenty of room for expansion.

Parks Military Convalescent Hospital, St. John, N.B.

Accommodation, 35; opened December, 1915.

Loaned to the Commission, rent free, by Mrs. Louisa Parks, of St. John. A large proportion of the equipment has been provided by the Women's Canadian Club of St. John, assisted by the local Returned Soldiers' Aid Committee.

Fredericton Military Convalescent Hospital, Fredericton, N.B.

Accommodation, 125.

The Government of New Brunswick has placed at the disposal of the Commission the old Government House, Fredericton, which is now being converted into a hospital. It is situated in extensive grounds and arrangements are being made for the erection of a vocational building, while the house itself is being thoroughly overhauled and renovated. It will be ready for occupation in the near future.

The Armouries, St. John, N.B.

Accommodation, 450.

The Commission took over the Armouries at St. John and by putting in temporary partitions converted the drill hall into a conveniently laid out series of wards for active treatment cases. It can also be used as a clearing hospital in connection with the St. John Discharge Depot in case the present Depot becomes overcrowded. It is not intended for use as a convalescent home, on account of the absence of grounds. The spacious rooms formerly used as Company rooms by the various militia units, make ideal wards for serious cases which require to be separated from the hospital proper. Without making any structural changes, except the installation of an elevator, the building provides splendid opportunities for quick and convenient serving of meals either to a central dining room or to the beds of sick patients. The usual first class steam kitchen equipment was installed as in all military hospitals under the Commission.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5—"E" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Beauvoir Manor Military Convalescent Hospital, Quebec.

This residence, which is the home of Mrs. R. R. Dobell of Quebec, was, with its spacious grounds, placed freely at the disposal of the Commission. A large number of men were in residence there during the summer and autumn of 1915. The hospital was closed at the beginning of 1916.

Savard Park Military Convalescent Hospital, Quebec.

Accommodation, 150; opened September, 1915.

This hospital, which is the property of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior has, with its equipment and staff, been lent to the Commission. Situated as it is, at the principal port of disembarkation, it has proved to be of great service to the Commission.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—"A" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Khaki League Military Convalescent Hospital, Belmont Park, Quebec.

Accommodation, 46; opened April, 1915.

This hospital was secured, equipped, and has been maintained by the Khaki League, Montreal, the Commission granting a per diem allowance for the men who are sent there, and paying the salaries of some of the staff.

Khaki Home, 128 McTavish Street, Montreal, Que.

Accommodation, 57; opened August, 1915.

This home has been elegantly furnished by public spirited citizens of Montreal. It is operated by the Khaki League in the same manner as the Belmont Park Hospital.

St. George's Annex, Montreal.

This building was lent by the St. George's Society of Montreal. It was used for some time by the Commission as a vocational training centre for the men undergoing treatment in the two Khaki League Hospitals. It is now occupied as a Military Hospital by the Department of Militia and Defence.

Grey Nuns Hospital, Montreal.

Accommodation, 300; opened December, 1915.

A wing of this hospital is occupied by the Commission and a per diem allowance is given to the Sisters of Charity who take charge of the commissariat. Otherwise the hospital is entirely operated by the Commission.

Drummond Street Military Convalescent Hospital, Montreal.

Accommodation, 160; opened April, 1917.

This property which has been rented by the Commission has been transformed into a thoroughly up-to-date Convalescent Hospital. Like the other institutions in Montreal, it is centrally situated. It is, therefore, convenient for out-patients as well as in-patients.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—"C" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Sir Sandford Fleming Military Convalescent Home, Ottawa.

Accommodation, 90; opened January, 1916.

The executors of the late Sir Sandford Fleming very generously tendered to the Commission, for use as a Convalescent Hospital, their residence at 213 Chapel street, Ottawa. They also left numerous articles of furniture. The Voluntary Aid Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Association, assisted by the Women's Canadian Club, the I.O.D.E. and other ladies' organizations, provided a considerable proportion of the furnishings. The house of Captain Hugh Fleming, adjoining this building, has also been taken over by the Commission on a rental basis. The two buildings are joined together and form a most excellent Convalescent Home.

Elmhurst Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.

Accommodation, 42; opened September, 1915.

This property is rented by the Commission and very excellent work has been done. The I.O.D.E. and other organizations of Kingston assisted the Commission in furnishing.

Richardson Military Convalescent Home, Kingston.

Accommodation, 27; opened November, 1915.

After it was found that the accommodation at "Elmhurst" was not sufficient, Mr. H. W. Richardson placed his residence rent free at the disposal of the Commission.

The city council of Kingston grants free water, light and gas to this institution and to Elmhurst.

Queens Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.

Accommodation, 450.

By arrangement with the authorities at Queen's University, Kingston, two buildings have been turned over for the use of the Commission as an Active Treatment Hospital, viz.: Grant Hall and the Arts Building. The necessary structural alterations have been made and the hospital is being equipped with an operating room, X-ray and other appliances and will form an ideal hospital. The grounds of the University provide ample recreation space for convalescents, in the event, as is probable, that there will not be enough bed cases to fill the institution. Adjoining the Arts Building a temporary service building for the accommodation of the kitchen was specially constructed and a runway leads to the dining room, formerly a large class room. Diet kitchens are located at convenient places in relation to the wards for the serving of meals to beds. Arrangements have been made with the University whereby members of the faculty will assist in the vocational training, for which the buildings naturally afford excellent facilities. In connection with this the Commission has been loaned the upper floor of the Court House, Kingston, which has been converted into a Nurses' Home.

Ontario Military Hospital, Cobourg.

Accommodation, 144; opened July, 1916.

This institution, reference to which will be made later, has been loaned to the Commission by the Government of Ontario. It is used for mental and shell shock cases. Owing to the increase in the number of shell shock cases it has been decided to increase the accommodation at this hospital by the addition of another building containing 300 beds. The equipment in the present building is sufficient to provide treatment for a considerable extra number of patients. Only shell shock cases will, in the near future, be treated at this institution.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—"D" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Whitby Military Convalescent Hospital, Whitby.

Present accommodation, 400; future accommodation, 1,500; opened March, 1917.

By arrangement with the Government of Ontario the Commission has taken over the new Hospital for the Insane at Whitby, now nearing completion, and is converting it into a Convalescent Hospital. This institution, within 27 miles of Toronto, is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario and is the most pretentious scheme in the hands of the Commission. The plan as laid down by the Ontario Government called for a group of cottages with central dining halls, infirmaries and administration buildings having a total accommodation for 1,200 patients. When taken over by the Commission it was found that completion of the Ontario plans could not be awaited so the erection of a special unit of 300 beds was undertaken with all haste which will be ready during the summer. The entire first cottage group of 600 beds in 8 cottages and an infirmary will soon be ready for occupation after which individual cottages of the second group will be finished one at a time.

Medical advice favours a heavy centralization at Whitby on account of the splendid character of the buildings and the ideal nature of the surroundings for the treatment of convalescent patients. The infirmaries attached to each cottage group are furnished with the most modern and scientific hospital equipment, and arrangements have been made whereby the leading specialists of Toronto will direct the medical work at this centre. Already three or four of these men are spending a day a week at the institution.

A vocational training building, a theatre and club room building with auditorium accommodation for 1,200, 300 acres of waterfront land, the most perfect dietetic system in Canada are a few of the features which make Whitby stand out as one of the most perfectly satisfactory institutions under the Commission's control, from the standpoint of the Commission and the patients alike. Already an examination of results shows that Whitby has an unusually high discharge rate in comparison with other hospitals.

Longwood Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.

Accommodation, 25; opened September, 1915.

Lent to the Commission by Mrs. C. W. Beatty, of Toronto, who furnished and equipped it throughout before handing it over to the Commission.

Central Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.

Accommodation, 170; opened November, 1915.

This institution is situated in the old Bishop Strachan School, a valuable property in the centre of the city, which has been loaned, rent free, by the owners. The city of Toronto undertook to carry out some of the alterations necessary and the people of Toronto under the guidance of the Voluntary Aid Committee, of the St. John Ambulance Association assisted in the furnishing and equipment of the building.

Spadina Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.

Accommodation, 272; opened October, 1916.

A considerable sum of money has been spent in renovating this building, which was known as the old "Knox College", Toronto, and it has been equipped and furnished partly by the Commission and partly by donations through the Voluntary Aid Committee.

Military Orthopaedic Hospital, North Toronto.

Accommodation, 400.

This property has been rented from the Salvation Army. It consists of a large new building, known as the "Booth Memorial Hall", also several other buildings erected by the Commission and is almost ready for occupation. It is intended to centralize orthopaedic cases and possibly the artificial limb factory of the Commission at this hospital. All necessary appliances for surgical and other necessary treatment are being installed.

Military Base Hospital, Gerard Street, Toronto.

Accommodation, 700.

This property which is the old General Hospital, Toronto, has been used for some time past by the Department of Militia and Defence as a Base Hospital. Owing to the largely decreased number of men proceeding overseas, who require medical treatment in Canada, this institution is now being turned over to the Commission and will shortly be converted into a hospital for special cases.

Euclid Hall Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.

Accommodation, 40.

This property, which was the former home of the late Mrs. Massey Treble, is situated at Jarvis and Wellesley streets, Toronto. It is the first permanent provision made for incurable cases of paralysis, etc., where there are no contagious or infectious phases. Its capacity of 40 beds is more than adequate for present needs, a cause for congratulation. The house has been redecorated with a view to substituting soft restful colours for the sombre beauty of the previous decorations. A spacious lawn, well-filled conservatory, and a music room wherein is located a wonderful pipe organ assure the desired surroundings for incurables. By the kindness of the Massey estate one of Toronto's most noted organists will give semi-weekly recitals on this instrument. Equipment will be provided as found necessary to render the lives of the unfortunate inmates as restful and happy as medical science can make them.

Guelph Military Convalescent Hospital, Guelph.

By arrangement with the Government of Ontario, the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph has been taken over as a Convalescent Hospital and vocational centre. This will be one of the most important institutions operated by the Commission, as there are workshops of all kinds, good agricultural land and other means for imparting vocational training.

The farm, consisting of about 830 acres, is situated in the township of Guelph in the county of Wellington, about two miles east of the city of Guelph. The property, which is capable of magnificent development, is traversed from north to south by the River Speed and its picturesque valley. The railway facilities are excellent, the C.P.R. passing through the farm, with sidings laid to all industries, while the Grand Trunk passes immediately to the north.

All dormitories face directly on the outside thereby securing the maximum amount of sunshine and fresh air. Each dormitory building has three floors, with three dormitories on each floor, each providing accommodation for from 22 to 25 men. All are equipped with complete toilet facilities.

The dining room and kitchen building consists of dining rooms, with a seating capacity for 750 men, kitchen, bake shop, cold stores, etc. The kitchen is one of the most complete institutional kitchens on the continent, and, like the institution at Guelph, has a system of ventilation and a special method for taking the steam, water and smoke through the floor. The bakery is similarly equipped and not only provides the bread for the institution, but also for Whitby.

A woollen mill, machine shop, broom shop, tailor shop, woodworking shop, creamery, limekiln, hydrator, plaster plant, stone crusher, abattoir and clay products plant are also being operated at this institution.

The woollen mill produces blankets, tweeds, denims and similar products.

The machine shop manufactures hospital beds, tables, and other metal hospital furniture, besides doing such machine shop work as is necessary in the construction of buildings. Attached to this shop is an enamelling shop, where the enamelling of ironwork is carried on.

The broom shop manufactures all grades of brooms and whisks.

The output of the woodworking shop is of a varied character. Furniture of all descriptions, including laboratory benches and drawing tables, are produced. The factory is fully equipped and has a thoroughly modern dry kiln in connection with it.

The tailor shop and shoe shop take care of repairs to clothing and shoes, and also turn out new clothing and shoes required.

The dairy and creamery are up to date in every respect, a dairy herd of 80 milch cows being maintained, the product of which is handled in the Creamery.

The lime kiln, hydrator, plaster plant and crusher are all operated in conjunction with the limestone quarry. The kiln has a daily capacity of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lime. The output is all hydrated, by which process the quick-lime, which is made ready for immediate use, will keep indefinitely.

The stone crusher has a capacity of approximately 400 tons a day, with ample facilities for grading and storing the stone, together with convenient railway facilities.

The farm is superior agricultural land, and has good pasture on low lands, the best of water, and plenty of shade. Much has been done in its development in the way of drainage, fencing and clearing. In the Spring of 1911 an orchard of over 1,800 apple, cherry, pear and plum trees, and over 1,500 small fruits was planted.

The proximity of the Ontario Agricultural College gives access to the teaching staff of that institution in connection with the farm side of vocational training. The grounds of the two institutions adjoin.

Newmarket Military Convalescent Hospital.

Accommodation, 125.

Pickering College at Newmarket was acquired as a central institution for the treatment of mental diseases and will be operated under the direction of a staff of expert alienists. The building is admirably suited for the purpose. It was conducted by the Society of Friends as a preparatory school but when the directors learned of the Commission's need of such a place they exhibited a true spirit of national service by their decision to close the college on two weeks' notice until its national use was no longer necessary. The Commission acquired possession on May 4, the Friends asking no rental beyond a small indemnity to enable them to fulfill their contracts with students.

The location of the building is unusually favourable, high, dry, well drained, removed from other buildings, from swampy or malarial districts and from all predisposing causes of disease. It is a short distance from the town and occupies a commanding site at the highest point of its 25 acres of fully cleared ground. The buildings are large, airy and well ventilated, with an excellent hot and cold water supply, baths, lavatories, etc. The plumbing is the best scientifically that can be procured and the system of drainage is as perfect as sanitation can make it.

The main building has a frontage of 210 feet and is built of red brick with white stone trimmings. The design permits of simplicity of control and management, and gives abundance of air and light in all apartments. The partitions are all easily removable and the expense of putting in proper dormitories for the class of patients required is a minimum.

The buildings are heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity. A special system of high pressure water mains provides effective fire protection.

The spacious grounds with several cultivated areas, a sports field, tennis court, etc., provide ample opportunity for development of the recreational and vocational side of the Commission's programme for this class of patients, while a gymnasium building, 150 by 55 feet, is another valuable feature.

Victoria Military Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton.

Accommodation, 23; opened November, 1915.

Lent to the Commission fully equipped, rent free, by Mr. Stanley Mills and Partners. It is one of the Old Hamilton residences and is admirably adapted for Convalescent Home purposes.

Dunedin Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton.

Accommodation 10, opened September, 1915.

This hospital is in the residence of Mrs. P. D. Crearer, who operates it with the help of various ladies in Hamilton. The Commission provides a non-commissioned officer.

Oakhill Military Convalescent Hospital, St. Catharines.

Accommodation, 25; opened July, 1916.

This institution was loaned by Miss C. Welland Merritt. It is intended to use it principally for rheumatic cases.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—"F" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Belvidere Military Convalescent Hospital, London.

The residence of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith. For several months this building was used as a Convalescent Home until it became too small, and arrangements were made for a larger institution. It was closed October, 1916.

Central Military Convalescent Hospital, London.

Accommodation, 149; opened April, 1916.

The Board of the Victoria Hospital, London, in order to provide the accommodation necessary for the large number of men in the district, offered to vacate the central part of the building if the Commission would erect an isolation building in the grounds and would make certain other structural additions. This was done and an up-to-date complete Convalescent Hospital has been turned over to the Commission. The men undergoing treatment have the advantage of such apparatus and equipment as is in the adjacent Hospital.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10—"G" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Keefer Military Convalescent Hospital, Port Arthur.

Accommodation, 25; opened March, 1916.

Loaned, furnished, rent free, to the Commission by Mr. Frank Keefer, K.C., of Thorold, Ont.

Deer Lodge Military Convalescent Hospital, Winnipeg.

Accommodation 48; opened May, 1916.

This property, previously the Deer Lodge Hotel, has been lent to the Commission by Mr. R. J. Mackenzie and has been transformed into a modern convalescent hospital. It has extensive grounds and adjoining land has also been taken for purposes of vegetable growing and for general instruction in agriculture.

Grange Hotel, Winnipeg.

This property has been rented, temporarily, by the Commission, pending the completion of the Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital.

The I.O.D.E. Military Convalescent Hospital, Winnipeg.

Accommodation, 75; opened July, 1915.

Early in the summer of 1915 the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire of Winnipeg equipped a Convalescent Home in a building owned by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Commission paid the rent of this building and made a per diem allowance, the I.O.D.E. providing the personnel for service. In January, 1916, it was necessary to close this home, owing to its being overcrowded and also to the difficulty of heating the building. The men were removed to the Immigration Building, where they have since been in residence.

Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital.

This property consisting of the building and farm of the old Agricultural College, has been turned over to the Commission by the Government of Manitoba, and is being transformed into a Convalescent Hospital with facilities for Vocational training, etc. No rental is charged by the Provincial Government. This institution will be used as a Vocational centre for Manitoba, especially for courses in Agriculture.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12—"H" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

St. Chad's Military Convalescent Hospital, Regina.

Accommodation, 55; opened February, 1916.

The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, the owners of St. Chad's College, Regina, placed this institution at the disposal of the Commission, rent free, and the college is now in use as a Convalescent Home.

Saskatoon Military Convalescent Hospital, Saskatoon.

Accommodation, 150; opened March, 1917.

By an arrangement between the Commission and the City of Saskatoon, the Y.M.C.A. Building has been turned over to the Commission as a Convalescent Hospital and Vocational School. Its proximity to the Provincial University is a great advantage.

Moose Jaw Military Convalescent Hospital, Moose Jaw.

Accommodation 350. This property known as the "Ross Park School" has been taken over by the Commission and is being enlarged. It will shortly be opened as a Convalescent Hospital.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 13—"I" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Red Cross Military Convalescent Hospital, Calgary.

Accommodation, 200; opened December, 1915.

The Calgary Malting and Brewing Company, owners of the Ogden Hotel, offered the use of this building, together with its equipment and plant, to the Alberta Branch of the Red Cross Society for a Convalescent Home. The Red Cross Society assists the Commission in the supply of rations, etc.

Strathcona Hospital, Edmonton.

Accommodation, 190; opened December, 1916.

This Hospital which is fully equipped, as a modern active-treatment hospital, has been turned over, rent free, to the Commission and is being operated by it. Additions have been made, by enclosing the wide verandas.

Alberta Military Convalescent Hospital, Edmonton.

Accommodation, 350. The Commission has rented the Alberta College and is converting it into a Convalescent Hospital and Vocational centre for Northern Alberta. It is close to the Strathcona Hospital so that the two institutions can be operated under one management.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11—"J" UNIT, M.H.C.C.

Esquimalt Military Convalescent Hospital, Victoria.

Accommodation, 110; opened November, 1915.

This property has been lent to the Commission by the Department of Naval Service. It is ideally situated as a Convalescent Hospital.

Resthaven Military Convalescent Hospital, Sidney.

Accommodation, 160; opened December, 1916.

The Commission has rented this property which was built as a private home for the treatment of mild nerve cases. Its several acres of park land, divided into tennis courts, bowling green, vegetable and flower gardens, lawns, beach, etc., are almost surrounded by the quiet waters of the island-dotted Gulf of Georgia. An ideal division of shade and sunshine is afforded by the thinly wooded nature of the point on which the hospital is situated. The building is ornamental in design both as to interior and exterior and lends itself admirably to the comfortable accommodation of the patients. The equipment is of the best. Sidney, the village in which the hospital is situated, is reached from Victoria by two electric lines and by steamer.

Qualicum Military Convalescent Hospital, Qualicum Beach.

Accommodation, 120, capable of considerable increase. This property which is situated a few miles from Victoria, and has been used as a tourist hotel, is magnificently situated as a Convalescent Hospital.

Vancouver Military Convalescent Hospital, Vancouver.

Accommodation, 350. This institution consisting of two residential schools, known as Braemar and Langara, is located on Shaughnessy Heights. The Commission is about to enter into occupation.

ELECTRICAL AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

With two exceptions the above institutions are not for active treatment cases, although a few beds have been set aside for this purpose. Where active treatment is required civilian hospitals are generally utilized. At the same time electrical apparatus has been installed in a number of the hospitals, some of which has been donated to the Commission. The most complete electrical equipment is at the Central Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto. Included in this equipment are:—

Wappler X-ray machine.

High frequency apparatus with fifteen different electrodes.

Electric cradle for applying heat to the back or a small portion of limb.

Electric cabinet bath.

Wall plates for giving galvanic and Faradic treatment and for testing muscle reactions.

Electric iron for applying heat to special parts of the body.

In the mechano-therapeutic department is a full equipment of Zander machines, including a cycle for flexion and extension of the ankles. Similar apparatus is also in this department for the circumduction of ankles, as well as for toes and flat feet. In addition there is a gymnasium plinth, which includes flying rings, stall bars, etc., for the treatment of stiffened joints of the trunk and upper extremities. In the hydro-therapeutic department is a control table, showers, needles, shampoos, continuous baths, and a vapour bath worked by the Tyranauer system.

At the Grey Nuns Military Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, a modern electrical equipment is being installed which will be ready shortly.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN SIGHT—ACTIVE TREATMENT HOSPITALS.

It is not anticipated that there will be a large number of active treatment cases other than those suffering from amputations, owing to the difficulties of the trans-Atlantic journey. Such cases as may be sent from England are being placed in civilian or military base hospitals where the best surgical and medical services are available.

The following Hospitals have notified the Commission that they are willing to receive patients, as follows:—

Jeffrey Hale, Quebec.. . . .	10
General Hospital, Montreal.. . . .	110
Royal Victoria, Montreal.. . . .	80
St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.. . . .	62
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.. . . .	25
General Hospital, Kingston.. . . .	50
General Hospital, Smith's Falls.. . . .	22
General Hospital, Toronto.. . . .	200
St. Joseph's Hospital, London.. . . .	80
Victoria Hospital, London.. . . .	?
General Hospital, Winnipeg.. . . .	100
St. Boniface, Winnipeg.. . . .	12
General Hospital, Brandon.. . . .	25
General Hospital, Calgary.. . . .	50
General Hospital, Revelstoke.. . . .	60
General Hospital, Vernon.. . . .	30
Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops.. . . .	20
Royal Columbian, New Westminster.. . . .	300
St. Mary's, New Westminster.. . . .	50
General Hospital, Vancouver.. . . .	300
St. Paul's, Vancouver.. . . .	50
St. Joseph's, Victoria.. . . .	75

A small Hospital for active treatment cases is in course of erection on the grounds of the old Agricultural College, Winnipeg. It is also possible to deal with active treatment cases at the Hospital in connection with the Whitby Military Convalescent Hospital. The Active Treatment Hospital now being erected at Camp Hill, Halifax, with accommodation for 300, can be used for these cases.

CLEARING HOSPITALS.

The Commission has three Clearing Hospitals in connection with the Discharge Depots at Quebec, Halifax and St. John. At Quebec there is sleeping accommodation

for 800 men, part of which can be used when necessary, for Hospital purposes. At Halifax the Commission has converted the Immigration Buildings on Pier No. 2 into a Hospital with accommodation for 550. Part of this is being used for tubercular cases, the rest for general cases. At St. John, 100 beds are available over the Discharge Depot. At the Clearing Depots, Winnipeg and Calgary, there are 100 beds and 50 beds respectively. These beds can be used for active treatment cases, or for Convalescents as required.

SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOUS CASES.

The Commission is operating the following Sanatoria.

Laurentide Inn, Ste. Agathe, Que.

Accommodation, 67; opened January, 1916.

This property has been lent by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, a member of the Commission, and is used entirely for Sanatorium purposes.

Sir Oliver Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston.

Accommodation, 175. This Sanatorium has been lent to the Commission by the Kingston Health Association. The Commission has erected additional pavilions, of a most up-to-date character.

Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener.

Accommodation, 34; opened November, 1916.

This institution has been lent by the Town of Kitchener. It is situated between Kitchener and Preston on the bank of the Grand River.

Earl Grey Sanatorium, Regina.

This school building has been taken over by the Commission and is now being converted into a Sanatorium which will accommodate 60 patients.

The policy of the Commission has been, as far as possible, to utilize existing sanatoria and to increase the accommodation by making grants towards additional pavilions, and, where necessary, additional administration buildings.

The following Sanatoria are being used:

Charles Dalton Sanatorium, North Wiltshire, P.E.I.

Accommodation available to the Commission, 30; further accommodation available with the erection of an additional pavilion, 20.

Frank Sanatorium, Frank, Alberta.

Accommodation, 61; opened October, 1916.

The Commission has rented this property from the Franco-Canadian Collieries, Limited, and it is used entirely as a Sanatorium.

Balfour Sanatorium, Balfour, B.C.

Present accommodation, 70; opened April, 1917.

This property has been rented from the C.P.R. It is ideally situated as a Sanatorium. It is also capable of extension and it is proposed to add pavilions which will accommodate a further 100.

Kentville Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S.

It has not been possible to send many patients to this institution as there has only been room for the civilian patients. New buildings are being erected, the Commission paying one half the cost,—capable of accommodating 100 men.

Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, River Glade, N.B.

Arrangements are being completed with the Government of New Brunswick, to provide accommodation at this institution for 40 men, the Commission paying part of the extra cost involved.

St. John Sanatorium, St. John, N.B.

Similar arrangements to those being made with the Government of New Brunswick are being concluded with the city of St. John for accommodation for 30 patients.

Lake Edward Sanatorium, Quebec.

The civilian patients have been removed from this institution and a new pavilion erected, towards which the Commission has paid part of the cost. There is now accommodation for 60.

Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe, Que.

By arrangement with the Laurentian Sanatorium Association 50 beds have been placed at the disposal of the Commission. The patients in this institution are dealt with in connection with those at the Laurentide Inn.

Lady Grey Sanatorium, Ottawa.

A limited number of patients may be sent to this institution.

Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.

A number of patients are at present being treated at this institution and new buildings are being rushed, which will provide for a total accommodation of 170.

Byron Sanatorium, London, Ont.

Similar arrangements have been made with the management of this institution and new pavilions are now being erected. The total accommodation will, in the near future, be 110.

Muskoka Free Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.

The Commission has about 30 patients at this institution.

Ninette Sanatorium, Ninette, Man.

This institution has for some time past provided accommodation for 30 patients. Steps are now being taken to increase this accommodation to 100, by the erection of additional pavilions, the Commission paying part of the cost.

Mountain View Sanatorium, Calgary, Alta.

The management of this Sanatorium is willing at all times to receive members of the C.E.F. as patients, according to available accommodation.

Tranquille, near Kamloops, B.C.

By the erection of a new pavilion by the Government of B.C. at Tranquille, accommodation is provided for 32 patients.

Sunny View Sanatorium, Kamloops, B.C.

This is a private institution and 10 beds are available for members of the C.E.F.

PERMANENT HOMES.

The Commission has had under consideration for a long time the question of the establishment of one or more permanent Homes where men who are totally disabled may be maintained. No definite steps have as yet been taken, because the Institutions now being operated have been capable of accommodating those requiring prolonged treatment. Further, it is probable that one or more of the present Hospitals may be used for this purpose.

If permanent Homes are established they will have to be so arranged as to accommodate three classes of patients,—(1) Those suffering from Incurable Tuberculosis (2) Paralytics and others who are unable to wait upon themselves and (3) Mental cases. It would not be practicable to place these three classes in one Institution.

According to figures at present available there are seventy-five (75) cases of Incurable Tuberculosis at the Sanatoria under the charge of the Commission, and thirty-eight (38) cases of incurables from other causes in various hospitals. The latter figure does not include insanity cases which are under treatment at Hospitals for the Insane. Those figures must be regarded as approximate only, as, especially in the case of those suffering from Tuberculosis, there are likely to be many instances in regard to which the prognosis at present is favourable, where rapid unsatisfactory development will ensue.

It would hardly appear to be desirable to establish permanent Homes along the lines of the Homes in the United States. Every effort should be made to assist men to assist themselves in their own homes. The establishment of free boarding houses is most undesirable. On the other hand, where it is not possible for a man to be looked after by his friends, there should be institutions to which he may be sent at Government expense. The need for such institutions will be more marked ten years after the conclusion of the War than it is at the present time. This matter will be dealt with by the Commission and a complete report will be furnished later on.

As showing that a similar situation is anticipated in France, the following excerpt from Major Todd's Report on "How France Returns Her Soldiers To Civilian Life" is of interest:—

"There will inevitably be a comparatively small number of discharged soldiers who, although receiving pensions, will be incapable of looking after themselves entirely. It is the policy to allow men of this sort to be cared for, as much as possible, in the families of their relations or friends; their pension will be sufficient to bear the cost of their maintenance. Consequently, although

institutional treatment may be necessary for some—violent maniacs, etc.—there will be no necessity for the establishment of old soldiers' homes. Indeed, it is anticipated, were such homes established, that there would be few men who would consent to enter them. The vast majority of the present armies are men accustomed to home life; the soldiers for whom a past generation established "homes" like the "Invalides" were professional soldiers who had spent most of their lives in barracks and had never had a home of their own.

"It is possible, also, that it may be necessary for the State to establish a few institutions, maintained at a loss, in which disabled soldiers, incapable of earning a livelihood in commercial life, may be able to obtain a decent return for the labour of which they are capable. There is little to recommend workshops of this nature. They can rarely engage in an important industry for fear of being accused of unjustly competing with private enterprise; they are expensive and, from their very nature, it is impossible for their atmosphere to be anything but depressing."

THE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION.

One of the most difficult problems the Commission has had to deal with has been that of providing accommodation for members of the C.E.F. suffering from tuberculosis. At the beginning it was not expected that there would be very many men coming under this category. Arrangements were made as far as possible with existing sanatoria to receive such men as needed treatment, in the various institutions scattered throughout the country. It was found, however, that in very few instances were existing sanatoria capable of meeting the requirements of the civilian population and, in one Province there was no sanatorium at all.

In order that the Commission might be in a position to determine what its requirements would be, communication was opened with the Director of Medical Services, Canadian Contingents, London, and an estimate was furnished as to the number of probable cases during the ensuing six months. Incidentally, this number was considerably exceeded. This, however, would not have caused any congestion, as the provision made by the Commission allowed an ample margin. In the summer and autumn of 1916, however, the Commission found itself confronted with a phase of this problem which was quite unexpected. In the rush for recruits a number of men had been passed as fit, who were suffering from Tuberculosis which did not disclose itself until later. During the spring and summer of 1916 these men had been under canvas, but with the closing of the camps it was found necessary to provide sanatorium treatment for them. At this time about 50 per cent of the men under treatment in the Sanatoria had not been Overseas but it was thought that the number of these would probably diminish as more careful examination by Medical Officers was insisted upon in the various Military Districts.

The Commission also found that some of its arrangements were not quite satisfactory. One institution, which had undertaken to provide for a considerable number of men, proved to be most unsatisfactory and arrangements had to be made for the evacuation of those already in this institution to others. Only at this point was there any congestion, except in districts where there were no Sanatoria.

This Commission had previously opened negotiations with the management of a number of Sanatoria, whereby additions were to be made to the existing accommoda-

tion. The terms arranged were on the basis of a contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of the erection of the additional buildings, which would be at the disposal of the Government for as long as they might be required for soldier patients, and at the conclusion of this term the buildings with improvements would be the property of the owners of the institutions.

While the foregoing arrangement has involved a considerable capital outlay, this has been less than would have been the case had the Commission erected sanatoria in various parts of the country. It is probably rather more than would have been the case had a large central Sanatorium been erected. The objection to this latter course was that the men in a large institution would be, in a majority of cases, too far removed from homes and friends.

The length of treatment required for tubercular patients varies according to the condition of the man when treatment is commenced, but six months may be regarded as the minimum in any case. There will be a large number of permanent cases and it is probable that arrangements will have to be made for those, subsequently, to be treated and kept at Government expense in a special institution. The Commission is utilizing the services of the medical staff of the various institutions in which men are placed, and, in some instances, has provided further assistance in staff.

The policy of the Commission is to restore a man to such a condition of health that he may be able to undertake work as speedily as possible. While some specialists regard the "rest cure" as the most effective course, others, particularly the English authorities, consider that a good deal of work, sometimes laborious, should be undertaken by the patients. The Commission has endeavoured to strike a medium between these two. This policy has been most successful, even bed patients being glad to occupy their time by embroidery, raffia work, etc., while those who are able to be up have sometimes to be kept out of the workshops by force.

Very few men have contracted tuberculosis in the trenches, so that the problem handled by the Commission is largely a civilian one, and the result of the work which has been done should have a marked influence on the future. The position has been taken that if a man suffering from, or with a tendency towards tuberculosis has been passed by a medical officer as fit and has not himself concealed the fact that he is suffering from this disease he is entitled to treatment until his case has reached finality. By a recent order, men in Sanatoria continue to receive full pay and allowances until they are either cured or discharged for pension.

CASES OF MENTAL DISABILITY.

At the outset of the work, when men suffering from mental disabilities were being returned in very small numbers, they were forwarded at once from the Discharge Depots to the Hospitals for the Insane in the Provinces from which they came. Some months ago, by arrangement with the Government of Ontario, the Commission took over an institution at Cobourg, now known as the Ontario Military Hospital, which is admirably adapted for the treatment of Mental and Shell Shock cases. Two alienists are in charge, while the nurses and other members of the staff are skilled in the giving of treatment to this class of invalid. The Institution is equipped with the most up-to-

date apparatus in the form of electrical cabinets, continuous baths, etc., and most gratifying results have been shown from the treatment given.

The Commission now has two classes of mental disability with which to deal; those who are Insane and those suffering from Shell Shock. These two classes, it has been found, are better segregated, so that the Commission has now arranged to open at Newmarket, Ont., a second special institution. In all probability the Ontario Military Hospital will be retained entirely for Shell Shock cases.

The present policy with regard to the Insane is to keep them under careful observation for a time, and if it is found that prolonged treatment is necessary, or that no cure is likely to be effected, they are forwarded to the Hospitals for the Insane in their Province of domicile.

New regulations regarding the pay, treatment and care of Insane soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force went into effect by Order in Council No. 864, on the 31st March, 1917, a copy of which is attached (Appendix 4).

In carrying out the provisions of this Order in Council a certain amount of latitude is allowed to the Board of Medical Officers, or to the "competent Medical Authority," which determines the case of the patients, so that where it is considered desirable that a man should pass under his own control or that of an appropriate guardian, appointed by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, discharge may be carried out and the man pensioned although he is not completely cured.

The following is the list of the Hospitals for the Insane to which men may be sent:—

Military District,	No. 1, London Insane Asylum, London.
"	No. 2, Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton.
"	" " " Mimico.
"	" " " Toronto
"	No. 3, " " " Brockville.
"	" " " Kingston.
"	No. 4, Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun.
"	No. 4, St. Jean de Dieu Hospital for the Insane, Montreal.
"	No. 5, Hospital for the Insane, Beauport.
"	No. 6, Provincial Hospital, Dartmouth.
"	" " " St. John.
"	" " " Charlottetown.
"	No. 10, Hospital for the Insane, Selkirk.
"	No. 11, Provincial Insane Asylum, New Westminster.
"	No. 12, Hospital for the Insane, North Battleford.
"	No. 13, Provincial Asylum, Ponoka.

During the first six months of the operation of the Ontario Military Hospital, Cobourg, one hundred and sixty patients were treated. An analysis of the population on February 1, 1917, of fifty cases, gave the following results:—

1. Fairly definite types of dementia praecox.	17	cases.	34	per cent.
2. Psychopathic inferiority, morons, etc.	6	"	12	"
3. Defectives belonging either to group 1 or group 2.	4	"	8	"
4. Dementia paralytica	6	"	12	"
5. Shell shock.	6	"	12	"
6. Other neurotic reactions.	3	"	6	"
7. Alcohol as dominant factor.	2	"	4	"
8. Manic reaction.	2	"	4	"
9. Depressive reaction.	1	case.	2	"
10. Epilepsy.	1	"	2	"
11. Trephine epileptoid.	1	"	2	"
12. Paranoid.	1	"	2	"

50

Alcoholic and shock symptoms are not infrequently mingled.

BLINDED SOLDIERS.

It is gratifying to note that the number of Canadians, blinded in the present war, is very much less than was originally feared. The total to date is about 20. A majority of those men have been trained or are being trained at the National Institute for the Blind, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, London, the magnificent institution established and controlled by Sir C. Arthur Pearson. In this institution blindness is not referred to as an affliction; it is dealt with as a handicap and the men in this way are taught to face their difficulty. Sir Arthur Pearson reports that:—

"The men are learning with unexampled rapidity and facility to get the better of the handicap; they are learning the difficult art of reading with their finger-tips; they are also learning to write in Braille; they are learning to manipulate the ordinary typewriter; they are learning to write the wonderful Braille system of shorthand; they are learning to do netting, and to make with carpenters' tools all sorts of useful and saleable articles, trays, picture frames, cupboards, and tables, though most of them have never used carpenters' tools before; they are learning to repair boots and shoes with a skill equal to that of the best sighted cobbler; they are learning to make most durable door mats, to fashion baskets of all kinds, to manage poultry farms, and do simple market gardening; they are learning telephone operating; they are learning to become divers, engage in salvage work; and they are learning the best of all occupations for blind people—massage; and besides learning to work these men are learning to play. They row, they engage in contests of strength and skill, they play push ball, they dance. This is one of the greatest joys to them, I think, and they dance well. In the evenings they learn to play chess, dominoes and draughts; they have a debating club."

Nine blinded soldiers have returned to Canada of whom one is at present receiving instruction at the school for the blind at Halifax, another is engaged in the insurance business, a third, who is a graduate Electrical Engineer, is employed with the Hydro-Electric Commission, Hamilton, another is being trained in Montreal, one is being trained at a Convalescent Hospital in Winnipeg as a stenographer and dictaphone operator, while four do not desire to be assisted by the Commission in any way. The Commission in arranging to employ one of the men trained at St. Dunstan's who is at present in England, as a masseur. He is expected shortly and will be located at Toronto.

RHEUMATIC CASES.

It is recognized that the Commission may have to provide special treatment for a number of rheumatic cases from time to time. The Oakhill Military Convalescent Hospital at St Catharines is especially suitable for this purpose. Rheumatic hospitals also are available at other points; there are several in British Columbia, and one in Winnipeg, "Elmwood", where the Commission has had a number of men treated.

THE PROVISION OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

It is not possible at this juncture to state the number of men who have suffered amputations of arms or legs. It is estimated that of the British and other Expedi-

tionary Forces now operating about 25,000 will require to be supplied with artificial limbs. At the Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton, England, limbs are manufactured by various firms who have been asked to locate there. These firms, however, have found it impossible to keep up with the demand and it was decided, so far as the Canadians were concerned, that arrangements should be made to supply the limbs in Canada.

There are several small factories scattered through the Dominion, all of which make serviceable limbs, but none of which is equipped sufficiently to undertake a large business. Further, it was thought by the Commission to be inadvisable both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency, to turn over to the various firms so large a business as the manufacture of limbs for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The Commission therefore in July, 1916, opened a factory in Toronto and started to manufacture its own limbs. The advantages of this course are numerous. The Commission is able to secure the most up-to-date improvements, by arrangement with the various patentees, and is in a position, should any patentee refuse to lease his rights, to require him to do so and to submit the matter to arbitration. There is a considerable profit in the manufacture of limbs, a large proportion of which is devoted by the makers to advertising and sale, neither of which charges would fall upon the Commission in connection with its own factory. Further it is recognized that the limbs supplied will have to be kept in order and renewed for the next forty years. In order also to preserve these limbs they may require overhauling once a year, as there will be certain minor repairs and renewals of parts which will need attention. It is the policy of the Commission to supply the best limbs available and to take advantage of such improvements as may be designed from time to time.

The original factory at Toronto has already done excellent work, and arrangements have been made for its removal to the new Orthopaedic Hospital in North Toronto, where there will be room for considerable extension. At the present time the factory is not able to turn out all the limbs required. This is largely due to the fact that it is very difficult to secure the services of competent limb makers. The United States has been combed for men who have been sent to England and France, those remaining being largely of enemy nationality or occupying positions which they are not willing to leave. It is essential that the Commission should train its own limb makers and steps are already being taken in this direction. Wherever possible, men who themselves wear artificial limbs are being and will be employed.

While the Commission has at present only one factory, it is regarded as certain that in the near future, further factories will have to be opened in other parts of the country, both for purposes of manufacture and repair. This matter is under consideration and whatever is necessary will be done.

It is very difficult to make satisfactory artificial limbs, especially arms. Men are inclined to expect too much from these appliances; they read advertisements and are interviewed by travellers, representing various firms, claiming all kinds of excellencies for the limbs manufactured by such firms. Each is "the best on the market." It is expected from the experience of the men themselves that suggestions will be made, from time to time, which may modify the present knowledge both as to the material and design of artificial limbs. At best, an appliance of this nature is merely a substitute, but everything should be done to render that substitute as efficient as possible.

RECURRENCE OF DISABILITIES IN DISCHARGED MEN.

One of the difficulties with which the Commission has been confronted, from time to time, is that men, apparently cured or pensioned, have broken down under the strain of civilian employment. No means existed by which these men could be reinstated on pay and allowances during a further period of treatment, except by the cancellation of the original discharge and the payment of pay and allowances from that date, and this could only be carried out in exceptional circumstances. As a result of a conference, held at the office of the Board of Pension Commissioners, at which the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Honourable the Minister of Finance, together with representatives of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Military Hospitals Commission were present. An Order in Council was framed and has been passed (Appendix 5) by which power has been granted to reattest a man for treatment as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The regulations governing this Order in Council set forth the procedure by which reattestation can be carried out. (Appendix 6.)

A somewhat pregnant cause for criticism has been dealt with in this Order in Council, namely, the hiatus between the time from which a man's discharge has taken effect and the date of the receipt of the first pension cheque. Discharge will not now be put through until a notification has been received from the Board of Pension Commissioners as to whether a man is to be pensioned or not and if the former the date from which the pension will commence.

PROCEDURE REGARDING MEN RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS.

DISCHARGE DEPOTS.

Three Discharge Depots have been established, one each at the following ports:—Quebec, St. John, Halifax. At, or in connection with, these depots, are sleeping accommodation and commissariat equipment for several hundred men. The principal depot is at Quebec, which is in use all the year round. These depots are, by arrangement with the Adjutant General, under the direction of the Military Hospitals Commission Command. (See page .)

The men returning from Overseas are accompanied by documents, showing their physical condition, the reason for their return, also giving the state of their pay accounts, etc. The ships are met by representatives of the Commission and the men are escorted to the depot. Those arriving at Halifax and St. John are taken to the depots in these cities, and the Maritime Provinces men are dealt with there. The men for the rest of Canada are sent forward by special trains to Quebec.

On arrival each man is requested to give his name, rank, regimental number, enlistment and contingent corps and the address to which he wishes transportation. This last being once stated no alteration is permitted. It is not essential that a man should take transportation to the place where he enlisted, if he wishes to go elsewhere, and men are usually warned that they should go to some locality where they may expect to obtain work at their trade.

CLASSIFICATION.

Men returning are classified as follows:—

Class I.—Men for immediate discharge without a pension.

- (a) Unfit for overseas service but capable to take up their previous civilian occupation.
- (b) Disability not the result of service or involving claim as the result of or aggravation by service.

Class II.—Men whose condition may be benefited by further medical treatment or rest in a Convalescent Home, Hospital or Sanatorium. If deemed advisable in some cases the medical officer in charge of the Convalescent Home, Hospital or Sanatorium may grant these men leave to return to their own homes and families for a definite period.

Class III.—Men having a permanent disability which would not be benefited by further medical treatment (such disability due to or aggravated by service) and whose cases will immediately be considered by the Pensions Board with a view to pension.

Men in this class will receive whatever benefits special instruction or appliances can give them.

In addition to this classification some men are returned on account of stoppage of "working pay", or because they are undesirables, or to take commissions, or students who require to finish their courses, or for other reasons. These men being usually in their proper health are not regarded as invalids.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

Each man in Classes 1, 2 and 3 is paraded singly before a Medical Board of three Officers. This Board examines the English records, strips and examines the man himself, and certifies as to whether or not he requires further medical treatment. The Medical Board at Quebec does not always agree with the findings of the English Medical Boards. This is due sometimes to the fact of the lapse of time between the two examinations and sometimes to the effect of the sea voyage on the soldier. 100 cases have been selected at random from the files and these showed 39 cases in which the Quebec Board considered the disability more than specified by the English Boards, 27 cases in which it considered the disability less and 34 in which there was no change. Those who are placed in Class 1, i.e. men who do not require further treatment, are discharged at the Depot. They receive their pay and allowances to date, plus fifteen days' pay and allowances, as a bonus. The Discharge Certificate is post-dated fifteen days.* Those who require further treatment are given an advance of, say \$10, and a further sum, depending upon the amount due to them, is forwarded to them through the Paymaster of the Military Hospitals Commission Command Unit to which they are to be attached. Since March, 1917, no men have been discharged at the Discharge Depot for Pension.

* By a recent Order in Council three months' pay and allowances is to be granted to all honourably discharged officers and men returned from overseas, which may vary this arrangement.

CLOTHING.

Before leaving the Discharge Depot all men are supplied with suitable under-clothing. They are also supplied, with a suit of civilian clothes and a cap, or if they prefer, are credited with the cost of these articles in lieu thereof; in winter an overcoat is also furnished. Arrangements having been made for an improved quality of cloth, this option may be discontinued.

In addition to appearing before a Board of Medical Officers all men at the Clearing Depot appear before a special Representative of the Commission, and a form (Appendix 7), is filled up and signed by the man himself. Copies of this form are sent to the Head Office of the Commission, to the Medical Officer of the District to which the man is going, to the Employment Commission in his home Province, and to the local Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The information on this form is strictly confidential.

Each man is given a card of introduction, bearing the number of his report, and the name and address of the Secretary of the Provincial Employment Commission, in his home district.

TRANSPORTATION.

All men are given transportation, and for long journeys, sleepers, to their homes, and meals en route. Three meals per day are provided by the Railway Co., the account being paid by the Militia Department. In the transportation of men from St. John or Halifax to Quebec by special train, the Intercolonial Railway attaches to the train a commissariat car capable of supplying a much larger number of meals at one sitting than the ordinary dining car. The fare is of the best quality, and there is very ample provision.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE.

Before the departure of men from the Discharge Depot, telegraph messages giving the names and home addresses of the men are forwarded to the localities to which they are going, so that a notification may appear in the public press, and arrangements be made to meet the train and accord to the men a suitable welcome. The Railway Companies also co-operate in the matter, by permitting their Conductors to advise by telegraph, without charge, the Welcome Committees at points en route. An Officer or a Non-Commissioned Officer is placed in charge of all parties. Where necessary, Medical Officers, Orderlies and Nurses are also added. Usually a man who is recommended for a period of treatment in a Convalescent Hospital or Home, is given leave to visit his own home before entering on treatment, but this permission is granted only when, in the opinion of the Board of Medical Officers, such leave will not be detrimental to his health.

HOSPITAL CARS.

When it became known that men were to be returned from Overseas who required further active surgical treatment, arrangements were made by the Commission, with the Canadian Government Railways and with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to convert certain cars into hospital cars. After very careful investigation of the subject, it was decided to arrange these cars in units of two cars. Each unit comprises what is known as a composite car and a ward car. The former contains six or eight cots

in addition to the quarters for medical officers and nurses, while the latter has accommodation for from twelve to fourteen patients. Everything has been provided not only for the comfort of the returned invalids, but for those in charge of the patients. The accommodation provided for the nurses is equivalent to that of a drawing room on a standard sleeper. Facilities have been provided for the storage of baggage, and there is also a kitchen attached, such as is contained in a tourist sleeper, in order to enable special foods to be provided for the men when occasion arises. The medical officers' quarters are fitted in the form of a compartment with upper and lower berths and a small dispensary.

The ward car consists of one large room, the length of the sleeper, and lavatories. Standard hospital cots are installed in both cars. A special feature is the entrance. The composite cars have two side entrances in addition to the usual one at the end. The side entrances where the patients are received, are fitted with heavy curtains, which can be drawn closely in cold weather, thus affording ample protection from draughts to the patients already in the car.

By arranging these cars in units of two, they can be attached to any ordinary passenger train, or they can be made up into a special train.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNED MEN.

The following tables of figures have been compiled from records of men returning from overseas kept (a) by the representative of the Canadian Patriotic Fund at the Discharge Depot, Quebec, during the period from May, 1915, to October of that year, and (b) by the Commission for the period from October, 1915, to March 31, 1917.

2. Previous to May, 1915, about 550 men returned from overseas through the port of Halifax, but as the M.H.C. was not in existence at that time nor had the Patriotic Fund any representative, there are no records available from which figures can be obtained. The total number of men whose records have been analyzed is 13,826. A certain number of men, some of whom returned for such reasons as stoppage of working pay, etc., are not included. There are also, doubtless, a number of men who returned on furlough and who did not go back to the front, either receiving appointments in Canada, or breaking down in health and taking their discharge. The total number of men returned, according to the Militia Department, excluding those who returned during the winter of 1914-15 through Halifax, above referred to, is 14,176.

3. Table I shows the rate of return per month since May, 1915:—

TABLE I.—MONTHLY RATE OF RETURN.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
January..	64	150	1,569	1,783
February.. . . . .	....	182	868	1,050
March.. . . . .	....	343	2,151	2,494
April.. . . . .	....	396	....	396
May..	47	476	....	523
June..	36	278	....	314
July..	96	268	....	364
August..	93	509	....	602
September..	226	686	....	862
October..	703	1,551	....	2,254
November..	977	1,040	....	2,017
December..	228	784	....	1,012
No record..	139	16	....	155
	2,609	6,629	4,588	13,826

4. Table II shows the classification of the same men according to the Military Hospitals Commission system as follows:—

Class I.—“Men for immediate discharge without a pension:

- (a) Unfit for overseas service but capable to take up their previous civilian occupation.
- (b) Disability not the result of service or involving claim as the result of or aggravation by service.

Class II.—Men whose condition may be benefited by further medical treatment or rest in a Convalescent Home, Hospital or Sanatorium.

Class III.—Men having a permanent disability which would not be benefited by further medical treatment (such disability due to or aggravated by service) and whose cases will immediately be considered by the Pensions Board with a view to pension.”

No Class, refers to such men as those returned on Stoppage of Working Pay, special service, bandsmen, etc., wherever these cases were not classed as invalids.

TABLE II.—CLASSIFICATION.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
Class I	260	1,687	944	2,891
“ II	2,010	3,814	3,300	9,124
“ III	134	563	126	823
No class.	101	545	218	864
No record.	104	15	....	119
	2,609	6,629	4,588	13,826

5. Table III shows the reason for the return to Canada. It may be explained that the word “Overage” does not mean men over 45 exclusively, but corresponds to the wording of the disability as given by the Medical Board at the point of disembarkation. The same remarks apply to the heading “Underage.” The heading “Wounds” includes all men described by the Medical Board as having been wounded. It must be remembered, however, that quite a number of men were classified as suffering from Shell Shock; Gas; Rheumatism, etc., who have in the past suffered from wounds causing no disability at the time of disembarkation. The heading “Insanity” includes those men designated as suffering from Insanity, Dementia and Mania, but does not include a great number of men who might have been called temporarily unbalanced. “Other Causes” includes all other disabilities, and also men returned under Special Authority; To complete studies; Undesirables; Stoppage of Working Pay; For special service; Bandsmen, etc. The latter classifications are analysed in Table IV.

Blind and Major Amputations are already included in the figures of the wounded and are merely given as a sub-classification.

TABLE III.—DISABILITIES NECESSITATING RETURN TO CANADA.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
Over age..	3	783	500	1,286
Under age..	7	170	403	580
Wounds	998	956	1,560	3,514
Tuberculosis..	73	378	219	670
Insanity	11	114	55	180
Other causes..	1,447	3,934	1,685	7,066
No record..	70	294	166	530
	2,609	6,629	4,588	13,826

N.B.—It may be noted that nine blind men have returned and 177 men who have suffered major amputations. These are included under wounds in above table.

Table IV analyses the reason for return of 816 men who were included in the total of 13,826 examined. This group comprises only men who were fit and who had no claim on the Government.

TABLE IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF 816 MEN RETURNED FOR CAUSES OTHER THAN MEDICAL UNFITNESS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
Special authority..	25	28	12	65
To complete studies..	27	11	....	38
Undesirables..	58	4	....	62
Stoppage of working pay.. . . . .	....	391	69	460
Commissions, etc.. . . . .	....	50	70	120
Bandsmen and no record.. . . . .	....	62	9	71
	110	546	160	816

TABLE V.—DEGREE OF DISABILITY AWARDED BY MEDICAL BOARD AT PORT OF DISEMBARKATION.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
From nil to 25 per cent disability ..	1,372	4,061	1,985	7,418
26 per cent to 50 per cent	671	1,242	1,010	2,923
51 " 75 "	98	269	560	927
76 " 100 "	263	876	836	1,975
No record..	205	181	197	583
	2,609	6,629	4,588	13,826

TABLE VI.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.
England..	939	2,517	1,767	5,223
Scotland..	252	620	434	1,306
Ireland..	121	287	186	594
Wales..	21	55	31	107
Total old country..	1,333	3,479	2,418	7,230
Canada..	880	2,574	1,779	5,233
United States..	84	199	198	481
British Colonies..	28	77	45	150
France..	4	31	6	41
Russia..	15	30	37	82
Others..	84	103	62	249
No record..	181	136	43	360
	2,609	6,629	4,588	13,826

WELCOME COMMITTEES.

Arrangements have been made in all the principal Cities and Towns throughout Canada for the welcome of men returning to these places. In many cities patriotic

citizens have placed their automobiles at the disposal of the Committees, and these are used for the conveyance of the men from the Station to their homes. At some of the points through which the trains pass, bearing returned soldiers, notably Moncton, Montreal, Port Arthur and Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary, Committees meet the train passing through and regale the men with cigarettes and other comforts. It is always possible for a local Committee to ascertain when a train bearing returned soldiers is coming through, by arranging with the Conductor to telegraph in advance.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION COMMAND.

Early in 1916 it was realised that authority was necessary in order to define the relations between the Commission and the Department of Militia and Defence in matters affecting medical care, administration, and discipline in Convalescent Hospitals; in other words a dual system of control was neither fair to the Commission nor to the Department. An Order in Council (P.C. 1469) was therefore passed on the 24th June, 1916, creating the Military Hospitals Commission Command, as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for Home Service. It was stated that the Command would be under the Military Hospitals Commission in all matters connected with command, administration and discipline, subject to the requirements of the Military Service. A copy of this Order in Council is attached (Appendix S). The operation of the Command has been most successful. There are now ten units in operation, as follows:—

"A" Unit,	headquarters,	Montreal.
"B" Unit,	"	Halifax.
"C" Unit,	"	Kingston.
"D" Unit,	"	Toronto.
"E" Unit,	"	Quebec.
"F" Unit,	"	London.
"G" Unit,	"	Winnipeg.
"H" Unit,	"	Regina.
"I" Unit,	"	Calgary.
"J" Unit,	"	Victoria.

In addition to these are the Depot Companies at the Discharge Depots—Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

"A" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the whole of the Province of Quebec except that portion falling in M.D. No. 5. The following are the Counties in "A" Unit,—Jacques-Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. John's, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, Stanstead.

"B" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

"C" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the following Counties in Ontario,—Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Wright, Labelle, Pontiac, Leeds, Prescott, District of Nipissing South of Mattawa River (exclusive of townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

"D" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the following Counties in Ontario,—Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe; Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, Nipissing north of Mattawa and French Rivers (including Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

"E" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the following Counties in the Province of Quebec,—Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Megantic, Rimouski, Temiscouata.

"F" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron and Bruce, Ontario.

"G" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the Province of Manitoba, Territory of Keewatin, Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora, Ontario.

"H" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the whole of the Province of Saskatchewan.

"I" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the Province of Alberta and Mackenzie Territory.

"J" Unit, M.H.C.C., includes the Province of British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

All the Units are officered with one Officer Commanding, one Adjutant, one Paymaster and such staff as is necessary, according to the size of the Unit. All men returning from overseas, requiring further medical treatment, are placed on the strength of one of the Command Units and are subject to military discipline. As far as possible, returned officers and men are employed on the staffs of the various units.

The headquarters of the Command is at the head office of the Commission, and is under an Officer Commanding, who is also over the three Discharge Depots. The pay of the staffs, and the expenses of the units are looked after from Headquarters, the Secretary of the Commission being Chief Paymaster of the Command. All other questions such as pay, clothing, etc., are handled by the Officers Commanding Units. When discharge from the Service is to be carried out, a Medical Board of the Department of Militia and Defence sits upon the case, and after approval discharge is effected through the Unit.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In view of the large number of buildings acquired by the Commission, many of which require extensive structural alterations, also in view of the fact that it is necessary to erect new buildings, a Works Department has been in operation since September, 1916. This department is under the charge of an experienced officer, seconded to the Commission by the Engineer Service of the Department of Militia and Defence. The Department of Public Works has loaned to the Commission several of its draughting and building experts. At the present time buildings are undergoing alterations

or new buildings are being erected under the direction of the Works Department at Halifax, Kentville and Sydney, N.S., Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., Winnipeg and Ninette, Man., Regina, Moosejaw and Saskatoon, Sask., Balfour, Qualicum and Vancouver, B.C. It has been found that the Commission is able to save a very considerable sum by undertaking the work itself, rather than by employing outside architects and overseers.

Where possible public tenders are called for, but when it is necessary to rush a building it has been found more economical to employ one of the principal builders of the locality and to pay him a percentage on the cost. When it became necessary to erect pavilions for tubercular patients, the Officer in Charge of Works visited Saranac Lake, N.Y., and other places, with a view to ascertaining the most up-to-date arrangements and methods of construction. The result is that the pavilions erected by the Commission are regarded as being specially complete and well arranged. A specimen plan is attached (Appendix 9).

A new office building in Ottawa was erected last year to meet the growing requirements of the head office staff.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

One of the problems taken up in the early stages of the Commission's work was the provision of vocational training for the men in the hospitals, and re-education for those unable to follow their previous occupations after discharge. It was realized that this was a most complex problem. No precedents were available to guide the Commission, although it was known that a great deal of work was under way in France along these lines, and reports had been received from Dr. Bourillon and others, but these did not appear to fit the situation in Canada. The Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia, now Vocational Officer for the Commission for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, also prepared a valuable report. It was found that vocational training in the hospitals was necessary not only because of its educational value but because of its therapeutic value. Men who are occupied recover more quickly than those who are idle. The disability of a soldier in a hospital naturally preys on his mind and self-pity grows in him. Some men also have the feeling that having suffered for their country they should not be required to exert themselves for their livelihood, but that the country owes them a livelihood. This is only partially true—what the country owes to these men is an opportunity to obtain a livelihood. The problem, therefore, which presented itself was how to raise the disabled again and to alleviate their lot by restoring to them that joy of life which comes from the feeling of renewed capacity to work and of mastery over themselves and their disabilities.

The work was commenced actively by the appointment of a Vocational Secretary, in January, 1916. It was at the beginning largely experimental. One of the first things undertaken, therefore, was a survey, at widely separated parts of Canada, of typical groups of patients in the Convalescent Hospitals. Amongst other facts ascertained was the cheering one that the proportion of men who were so disabled as not to be able to return to their previous occupations was comparatively small. Since then figures have been obtained from France where this proportion is stated to be less than

1 per cent of the wounded. It is not possible yet to give any definite percentage for the men in Canada, but, as only the more seriously disabled have been returned so far, the percentage will probably be higher than that in France, which covers apparently the whole of the wounded.

At the commencement of the work in the hospitals, classes in general subjects were established, in which those who desired to do so might brush up their education or take up new subjects. One of the earliest classes to be opened was for the teaching of English to foreign born members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, of whom a number had been returned. More from a recreative than from the vocational point of view, instruction in the simple work of the arts and crafts was also introduced. This work often involved draughting and led to the installation of apparatus for and instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing. In practically every centre, the classes in general subjects soon developed a distinct commercial side in which shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and related branches are taught. There is a considerable demand for male help in these lines, and men slightly disabled have been able to qualify for clerical positions in this way. Thanks to the co-operation of the Civil Service Commissioners, classes to prepare men for Civil Service examinations have been organized at several of the principal centres. Examinations were held in September, 1916, when 11 passed, in December, 1916, when 45 passed, and in March, 1917, when 140 passed. These were for the lower grade inside service. A number of men are preparing for the second grade examination in May.

Automobile and internal combustion engine work is being carried on with much success in various centres. At Calgary, an old car was presented to the class for experimental purposes, and the men have repaired it and now use it to ride to and from the workshop and the hospital, and are able to learn to drive a car at the same time.

In the Arts and Crafts shop, a large amount of useful work has been done for the hospitals and in some cases for sale, the men sharing in the proceeds.

The outdoor work, 'gardening, poultry keeping, etc., has been most successful and is being introduced in every centre where the conditions permit. As in the Arts and Crafts work, the poultry work and gardening are made as practical as possible, the products being sold and the profits applied to the extension of the work and for the benefit of the men engaged in it. In Winnipeg between \$800 and \$900 worth of poultry and garden produce was raised by the patients at the local Convalescent Hospital during last summer. Egg circles have been formed in connection with the poultry classes at several hospitals.

The whole of this work forms part of the daily routine of the hospitals. After breakfast and morning fatigue duties are over, a regular programme is followed from 9 to 12.30, and, after dinner, from 2 to 4.15.

The programme for the day includes:—

(a) Parades for physical exercises, or walks, for about thirty minutes in the afternoon, for all but bed cases.

(b) The necessary therapeutic treatment when ordered by the Medical Officer.

(c) Classroom, workshop or garden parades.

Throughout the hours named, each man is required to be engaged in one or other of these ways, unless excused by the Medical Officer.

The programme for each hospital is arranged jointly by the Officer Commanding, the Medical Superintendent and the Vocational Secretary, acting through their local officers. These local officers are (1) The Officer Commanding the local Unit, Military Hospitals Commission Command, (2) The Medical Officer in charge of Hospital, and (3) The District Vocational Officer.

RE-EDUCATION.

The re-education of men whose disability prevents their return to their previous occupations, and the maintenance of these men and their families while undergoing such re-education does not appear previously to have been undertaken by any Government. It is a new principle and Canada is leading in carrying out this principle to a practical application. After every previous war the partially or totally disabled have been left to their own resources with a small pension to assist them in eking out a precarious livelihood. Such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated by the people of Canada. The Government, therefore endowed the Commission with authority to work out a definite scheme of re-education and has passed the necessary Orders in Council by which that scheme could be put into effect.

The question as to what new occupations a disabled man might be trained for is first of all a medical one, though it is largely one for a vocational counsellor, a man well versed in a knowledge of the methods of various industries and of the training necessary for those who desire to pursue them. But further, and this is an important consideration, it is an economic question, touching the law of supply and demand. While there are a number of occupations for which it is not difficult to train men, it does not follow that employment can readily be obtained in them. Last, but by no means least, the man's own wishes and desires for his future must be consulted. The question, therefore, is an individual one, and every case is investigated separately. The decision as to the occupation for which an opportunity of being trained is to be offered a man, is made in the light of the medical, technical, economic and personal factors of his case. The Commission has established a complete organization for carrying out examination and for determining what re-education, if any, should be given to the discharged men.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' TRAINING BOARD.

In view of the fact that education in Canada is under the authority of the Provincial Governments, the following organization has been put into effect in nearly every Province:—

1. A Provincial Disabled Soldiers Training Board which determines who are fit subjects for vocational re-education.
2. A body for each province which has general advisory powers for the co-ordination of local efforts and for securing the co-operation of educational institutions.
3. Vocational Officers who are in immediate charge of the work in each locality under the direction of the Vocational Secretary of the Commission, with headquarters at Ottawa.

The Disabled Soldiers Training Board consists of three members, viz.:—

(a) A Vocational Officer.

(b) A medical man.

(c) A member of the Provincial Advisory Committee.

The duties of this Board are:—

(a) To consider all cases which, in the light of the medical reports, appear to be subjects for special training and to report upon each, with suitable recommendations to the Commission.

(b) To consider from time to time reports of the progress of men undergoing training and to make recommendations as to change of treatment, or of training or its discontinuance.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the Provincial Advisory Committee usually includes some person acquainted with the processes of education, an agricultural educationalist, an employer, and a labour representative.

The duties of the Committee are as follows:—

(a) To prepare, with the assistance of the Vocational Officer, schemes of instruction in general subjects and elementary vocational training, in, or in connection with the Convalescent Homes or Hospitals of the Province, for the approval of the Military Hospitals Commission, which may then sanction the expenditure involved in any scheme, or suggest modifications, or otherwise, of the scheme.

(b) To organize and carry out such schemes as may be approved by the Military Hospitals Commission.

(c) To maintain a regular inspection, preferably through the Vocational Officer, of all instruction being carried on under schemes approved by the Military Hospitals Commission.

(d) To make a survey of the facilities at present, and from time to time, available for vocational training in (a) public educational institutions; (b) private educational institutions; and (c) private workshops, farms, etc.

(e) To assist the Employment Commission by providing definite information as to the training received by men who desire assistance in obtaining employment.

(f) To appoint or approve local sub-committees on training in connection with local Employment Committees in centres where it may appear to be necessary to have such a Committee.

(g) Generally, to advise and assist in the training of returned soldiers in every possible way.

DUTIES OF VOCATIONAL OFFICERS.

The duties of the Vocational Officer are:—

(a) To act in co-operation with the Advisory Committee on training of the province, or provinces, to which he may be assigned.

(b) To make personal surveys, when necessary, of all cases where the man indicates his desire to be helped to obtain employment and to transmit suggestions on each case to the Provincial Employment Committee or its local sub-committee.

(c) To act as a member of the local "Disabled Soldiers Training Board," and to transmit its recommendations to the Military Hospitals Commission.

(d) To arrange, through the Advisory Committee on Training or otherwise, for the placing in educational institutions, private workshops, farms, etc., of all men who have been passed for training by the Commission, and to maintain a regular inspection of all such men and report upon each case at stated intervals to the Commission.

(e) To arrange for regular or occasional meetings of the local Disabled Soldiers Training Board, as the circumstances may require.

(f) Such other duties as may be assigned him by the Commission from time to time.

The Commission was authorized by Order in Council dated June 29, 1916, (Appendix 10), to maintain men who are undergoing re-education after discharge, and their families, and the following scale was established:

MAINTENANCE OF MEN UNDERGOING RE-EDUCATION.

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out,—60 cents a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in,—free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:—

For a wife having no children, \$35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and three children,—\$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children,—\$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowances of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children are paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit for by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home receives 60c. a day for subsistence allowance (in addition to the allowances for wife and children).

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Maximum age means 16 in the case of boys and 17 in the case of girls.

Payments under these regulations are continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

By an Order in Council dated 12th April, 1917, (Appendix 11), certain provisions of the Order in Council of June 29, 1916, have been amended and others extended. The amount allowed to men living at their own homes is increased from 60 cents per day to \$1 per day. The allowance of \$8 per month, which, in the previous Order in Council, was granted only to married men, is also given to single men. Provision is made that a minimum allowance of \$16 per month, including pension, is granted to single men living in, and \$46 per month to single men living out. The arrangement by which allowances may be given to dependents is also enlarged. The benefits of the Order in Council have been extended to include all members of His Majesty's Forces, and all Forces of His Majesty's Allies, resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war.

RE-EDUCATION COURSES.

Re-education courses are being given in a variety of ways and places. In several centres the simple equipment for the classes in Convalescent Hospitals is being increased so that instruction in certain lines can be given there. Several of the Provinces and many Municipalities have offered the facilities afforded by their Technical Colleges and Schools and also by their Agricultural Institutions, and advantage is being taken of these offers. It has been made clear, however, that the ordinary curriculum and time table is unsuitable to returned soldiers, also, that it is inadvisable to place these men in the regular classes. When, therefore, they are trained in Municipal or other institutions, whenever possible arrangements are made to form special groups, limited in number, under a separate teacher. Some disabled men are being re-educated in private institutions, such as Business Colleges and Automobile Schools, but as the subjects taught in these Colleges and Schools are taught in connection with the classes in the Hospitals, it is not probable that many will be trained in this way.

TRAINING MEN IN PRIVATE WORKSHOPS.

Numerous offers have also been received to train men in private workshops, but experience has shown that this is not satisfactory for several reasons, amongst them being that no guarantee can be given that real instruction will be afforded to the pupil, neither is the position of the disabled always satisfactory in relation to the unwounded workmen.

Reports are attached (Appendix 12) from the Vocational Officers of the Commission giving particulars of the number of men undergoing training, also classes which are conducted in the various centres. It should be pointed out that advantage is always taken, where this is possible, of a man's previous training. Thus, if a craftsman or manual worker in any line is prevented by his disability from carrying on his active manual work, an endeavour is made to equip him with the necessary theory and general education to enable him to become a foreman or superintendent. It is not impossible to train a man for a new trade altogether but the course followed is regarded as sound and economically wise.

COURSES IN POULTRY, DAIRYING AND OTHER PURSUITS.

A few men have entered upon courses in poultry work, dairying and other agricultural pursuits, also some applications have been received from men who desire to go on the land, though the proportion of the latter is extremely small. This may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of those who have returned have been disabled by disease or wounds and are incapable of following so strenuous an occupation as that of farming. The number who, ultimately, will be attracted to the land will depend upon the comprehensiveness and generosity of the land settlement scheme to be promulgated by the Government. The Governments of Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick, also the Canadian Pacific Railway have outlined land settlement proposals.

DIFFICULTY OF FINDING SUITABLE INSTRUCTORS.

One difficulty with which the Commission has been confronted is that of finding suitable instructors. The supply of these men in Canada, skilled in Vocational and Industrial training, was all too limited before the war. Further a number have gone Overseas and the Commission has found it necessary in several instances to take them from the combatant ranks to serve as instructors at home. Also, and this will probably increase, disabled men are being engaged as instructors whenever available. The Commission regards the work of vocational training and re-education as only in its infancy and there will, undoubtedly, be a considerable development as time goes on and men realize the advantages offered.

In France and in England, and, to a lesser degree in Canada, the idea has taken root that, if a man by close application to study improves his education, and his earning capacity is increased, his pension may be reduced or discontinued. To meet this erroneous impression Section 9 of the Order in Council dated 3rd June, 1916, making regulations for Pensions, states,—

“No deduction shall be made from the amount awarded to any pensioner owing to his having undertaken work or having perfected himself in some form of industry.”

Cards containing this extract have been printed for display in all the Convalescent Hospitals and Homes throughout Canada and a supply also has been sent overseas.

PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT.

One of the first things recognized by the Commission in 1915 was the necessity for the creation of machinery for introducing returned men to employment and a large amount of consideration was given to this problem. It was recognized that this was primarily a Provincial matter and it was, therefore, decided to request the Government to call an Interprovincial Conference in order that a definite scheme of organization might be discussed and, if approved, promulgated. At the instance of the President of the Commission a report was prepared by the Secretary containing certain recommendations for submission to this Conference. The report was published as a Sessional paper in October, 1915, (No. 35a).

The Returned Soldiers were divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left have been kept open by patriotic employers.

Class 2.—Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or who have been superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who will become able-bodied after a period of rest in a Convalescent Home.

Class 3.—Invalided and wounded men who are unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but who will be capable, after proper training, to take up other work.

Class 4.—Men who are permanently disabled and will be unable to earn their own living under any circumstances.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held on October 18 and 19, 1915, on the invitation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister. It was attended by the following representatives of the Provincial Governments.

Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario.

Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick.

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba.

Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Works and Mines, Nova Scotia.

Hon. J. L. Decarie, Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Quebec.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Acting Minister of Education, Ontario.

Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education, Manitoba.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways and Highways, Saskatchewan.

Hon. F. A. Turgeon, Provincial Treasurer, Saskatchewan.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, Alberta.

Professor F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Nova Scotia.

MEMORANDUM ADOPTED.

The following memorandum was adopted:—

“The representatives of the several provinces, in attendance at the conference, agree to submit for approval to their respective Governments the following suggestions, regarding the various problems involved in taking care of and finding employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of War.

“In case upon consideration the Government of any Province deems it advisable to alter or amend any of their suggestions, or make any further suggestions, it shall immediately forward notice thereof to the Provincial Secretary of each of the other Provinces of Canada, with a view to having the same approved by the Governments of such Provinces.

SUGGESTIONS.

“1. The Military Hospitals Commission should undertake to assist and advise all provincial or local committees or organizations with respect to the best methods and plans to be adopted to attain the objects in view.

“2. The Government of each province should appoint a central provincial committee consisting of such number of members as each province may deem advisable.

“3. All expenditure necessary in connection with the organization and administration of provincial and other purely local committees should be borne by the provincial or local authorities, or by voluntary contributions.

“4. Each of the provinces of Canada working through its central committee should assume the responsibility of endeavouring to find employment for discharged soldiers, who, upon their return to Canada, are physically and otherwise fit to assume such employment. All expenditures necessary in undertaking the duty should be borne by the province.

“5. The Military Hospitals Commission should assume the responsibility of taking care of and providing for all returned soldiers who for any cause are incapacitated for employment, or who require special training or treatment before being able to undertake any employment.

“6. With a view to assisting the Commission in the discharge of its responsibilities in this regard, each provincial central committee should be constituted as a branch sub-committee of the Commission, and should be under its direction. One of the members of the committee to be designated by the Provincial Government should be ex-officio a member of the Commission.

“7. Through its central committee each province should furnish to the Commission a detailed statement of the institutions and facilities within its borders which will be available for the purpose of taking care of and providing for the various classes of returned soldiers referred to in suggestion 5, including all necessary particulars regarding the accommodation available, and the terms and conditions under which such institutions and facilities may be made use of for the purpose mentioned under provincial and local administration.

“8. All expenditures necessary in connection with carrying out the responsibilities referred to in suggestion No. 5, should be borne by the Military Hospitals Commission, except such as are agreed upon by the respective provinces in the detailed statements to be furnished to the Commission under suggestion No. 7.

FUTURE PROBLEMS.

“In the above suggestions the conference has attempted to deal only with those problems which are pressing for the moment. There are, however, two other problems

which demand attention. The first of them relates to the advisability of devising a practical method of placing returned soldiers on the land, under such conditions as will enable them to provide comfortably for themselves and families; this problem is so complex in its character that it would seem advisable to make it the subject of a special inquiry to be instituted by the Federal authorities. The other problem relates to the finding of employment for the large number of soldiers who, within a short space of time, will return to Canada upon the conclusion of the war. It is suggested that the Commission as well as the Provincial authorities should give the question their consideration with a view to arriving at a possible solution thereof at a subsequent conference.

CONCLUSION.

"In conclusion, the Conference desires to assure the Military Hospitals Commission that the Provincial Governments of Canada are in hearty sympathy with the movement for making suitable provision for the returned soldiers, and will endeavour in every possible manner to facilitate the work of the Commission by arranging to place at the disposal of the Commission such Provincial institutions and facilities as are available for the purpose."

Action was taken immediately after the conclusion of this Conference by the various Provincial Governments, and Commissions were formed, in accordance with the above recommendations.

LIST OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS.

The following is a list of the names of these Commissions with the addresses of the Offices.

Ontario.—Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission, 116 College St., Toronto.

Quebec.—Soldiers' Employment Commission, 294 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Nova Scotia.—Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee, Metropole Building, Halifax.

New Brunswick.—The Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission, 49 Canterbury St., St. John.

Manitoba.—Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission, 185 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

British Columbia.—Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Prince Edward Island.—The Returned Soldiers' Commission, Box 306, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan Division Military Hospitals Commission, McCallum Hill Building, Regina, Sask.

Alberta.—The Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission, 813-14 McLeod Block, Edmonton, Alta.

The list of the Members of these Commissions as originally appointed is attached (Appendix 13).

While the primary duty of the Provincial Commissions is to introduce Returned Men to employment, their activities have been by no means confined to this phase of

their work. Coming into closer touch with the men themselves than the central organization could do, these Commissions have acted as intermediaries between the men and the Government in dealing with matters of pay, pension and other subjects, regarding which the men themselves have had cause for complaint or in which they have considered themselves aggrieved. These communications have been transmitted to the proper Officers through the Head Office of the Military Hospitals Commission. The Provincial Commissions have also kept in touch with the various Returned Soldiers' Organizations, now being formed throughout the country, and have maintained the most friendly relations with the men. Most valuable assistance has been rendered to the Military Hospitals Commission in the general conduct of its work throughout the Provinces by the Provincial Commissions. Without them it would have been impossible to have conducted the Provincial work so successfully. Reports have been received from the Secretaries of the Provincial Commissions to March 31, showing the range of activities of these organizations, particularly with regard to the men for whom employment has been found, together with the class of employment found. These are attached (Appendix 14).

DISABLEMENT FUND.

This fund was established in August, 1915, at the suggestion of the President of the Military Hospitals Commission, who was then acting Minister of Militia and Defence. At that time a large number of subscriptions had been received for the Machine Gun Fund, which had assumed very considerable proportions, and an announcement was issued to the effect that the Government had placed orders for all the machine guns then available, so that further donations would not result in furnishing any additional guns to the Canadian troops.

It appeared to be the desire of several subscribers that the money raised for the Machine Gun Fund but not sent in should be used as a nucleus for the establishment of a Disablement Fund, which might be administered by the Military Hospitals Commission. Without the issue of a special public appeal, a considerable sum of money was donated. A list of the subscribers together with the amounts of their subscriptions is attached (Appendix 15).

Up to the present no attempt has been made to create a large fund, owing to a recognition of the fact that, firstly, the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Fund and other war activities should be given the right of way in appealing to the generosity of the public, and, secondly, that the Government itself is providing for the care of all invalids up to the time of their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and also for the re-education of those whose disabilities prevent their return to their previous occupations. That such a fund will be necessary in the future is certain. There have been a number of instances, and in the future there will be a great many more, where men, who have no claim whatever on the Government, are in financial difficulties. In some cases, doubtless, these difficulties will be through the fault of the men themselves, but they may entail suffering upon their families. To meet this

situation a considerable sum of money will be necessary, especially for emergency purposes, such as tiding over a period of illness or unemployment.

It has not been decided as to how the fund should be administered, but in the meantime, the principal of the amounts contributed has been invested in the War Loan, and the interest only being drawn upon; the total withdrawals amounting to \$675.

While the Commission has taken no active steps towards the creation of a large central fund, many voluntary associations, as well as some of the Provincial Commissions, have raised small funds which are being used most judiciously.

PUBLICITY.

The Commission has realized that the public is interested to a very large extent in its activities. A Publicity Branch has therefore been organized, which has been in operation for several months. This Branch is charged with the duties of keeping the Press informed, of issuing literature, and demonstrating the work of the Commission by lantern slides.

Care is taken to issue only facts which will convey information to the public. The Press of Canada has taken a splendid interest in the work of the Commission, and, notwithstanding occasional criticisms, has published very freely the material which has been sent out.

The following Bulletins have been issued:—

Sessional Paper 35a, 1915, on "The Provision of Employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, and the re-education of those who are unable to follow their previous employment because of disability".

Bulletin No. 1, March, 1915, giving information regarding the objects of the Commission, the procedure at the Discharge Depots, regulations regarding Medical Boards, regulations regarding pay of returned members of the C.E.F., regulations regarding marriage of members of the C.E.F., information on functional and vocational re-education, the activities of the Provincial Commissions, etc.

Special Bulletin, April, 1916, containing the following reports: European Work, by W. M. Dobell, Esq., Physical and Psychological Tests, by Dr. Amar, the Anglo-Belgian Hospital at Rouen, by Dr. Deltenre, Vocational Re-education, by Dr. Bourillon, Provision for War Cripples in Germany, by Dr. McMurtie, Psychiatric Treatment, by Dr. Clarke, Treatment of Canadian Wounded in England, by Surgeon-General G. Carleton Jones, C.M.G.

Bulletin No. 2, June, 1916, containing a report of the Commission, information regarding vocational training, information regarding homesteaders who have enlisted for Active Service, and reports of the Provincial Commissions.

Bulletin No. 3, December, 1916, giving further information on the above subjects, also containing a reference to the tuberculosis situation.

A brochure on "Fighting Tuberculosis" written for Canadian soldiers who are suffering from lung disease.

ACCOUNTS.

Since the creation of the Commission authority for the expenditure of money under the War Appropriation Vote was granted by Orders in Council, up to end of fiscal year 1916-17 as follows:—

November 4, 1915,	Order in Council No. 2569.. . . .	\$ 20,000 00
January 8, 1916,	" " No. 30	50,000 00
March 28, 1916,	" " No. 659.. . . .	100,000 00
January 22, 1916,	" " No. 1482.. . . .	100,000 00
January 22, 1916,	" " No. 1471.. . . .	4,000 00
September 1, 1916,	" " No. 2078.. . . .	250,000 00
October 5, 1916,	" " No. 2395.. . . .	75,000 00
December 19, 1916,	" " No. 3138.. . . .	250,000 00
January 30, 1917,	" " No. 2801.. . . .	494,575 00
January 30, 1917,	" " No. 2801.. . . .	128,400 00
April 7, 1917,	" " No. 971.. . . .	25,000 00
		\$1,496,975 00

The expenditure of the Commission to end of fiscal year 1916-17 is as follows:—

Buildings and improvements.. . . .	\$ 409,219 29
Equipment.. . . .	128,294 10
Cost of maintenance of Hospitals, general administration and expenses.. . . .	836,180 66
Expenses of Vocational Branch, including maintenance of men undergoing re-education.. . . .	63,669 99
Total expenditure.. . . .	\$1,437,364 04
Amounts advanced to Units and Hospitals and for travelling expenses, to be accounted for.. . . .	46,694 86
Total disbursements.. . . .	\$1,484,048 90

The following is a Summary according to Units:—

"A" Unit.. . . .	\$ 238,436 71
"B" Unit.. . . .	49,285 08
"C" Unit.. . . .	196,788 28
"D" Unit.. . . .	299,464 86
"F" Unit.. . . .	62,321 50
"G" Unit.. . . .	127,561 63
"H" Unit.. . . .	45,923 23
"I" Unit.. . . .	132,717 34
"J" Unit.. . . .	96,438 87
Discharge Depots.. . . .	97,546 54
Head Office.. . . .	137,564 86
Total.. . . .	\$1,484,048 90

The above expenditure does not include rail transportation of returned soldiers or officers of the Commission, subsistence allowance of men at the Discharge Depot, Quebec, or the civilian clothing supplied at that Depot, all of which has been paid by the Department of Militia and Defence. Expenses have also been lessened by supplies and equipment furnished by the Department of Militia and Defence, by office furniture supplied through the Department of Public Works, by sundry gifts of furniture and equipment at convalescent hospitals, by the loan of buildings to the Commission free of rent, by the remission of taxes by municipalities and by the generosity of certain firms which have made no charge for work in connection with the hospitals, or have given their services at a reduced rate. It will be noted that the total expenditure of the Commission, including capital expenditure, for twenty months, is little more than the cost of the war to Canada for one day.

FUTURE PROBLEMS.

The foregoing report deals with the work which has been undertaken up to the present. It is a record of difficulties encountered and overcome, and it also sets forth a great many problems for the future. At the same time it does not attempt to deal with the problems incidental to demobilization. It would not, however, be complete without a statement concerning these problems, and the suggestion of steps directed towards a satisfactory solution. The Military Hospitals Commission and the various Provincial Commissions have come into close contact with the men who are returning, and various members of these Commissions have given close study and careful thought to what should be done in the future.

A few of the directions in which steps may be taken to prepare for peace and the consequent return of our overseas men can be summed up by a reference to the following:—

1. Employment will have to be found for many thousands of men.
2. It may be necessary to enter upon a large programme of public works.
3. A policy of assisted land settlement should be put into operation, both Federal and Provincial.
4. It may be necessary to create and subsidize new industries.
5. The possible immigration of British and other ex-soldiers and sailors, as soon as transportation facilities are available, should be considered.
6. The creation of a healthy public sentiment in relation to the employment of returned soldiers and to the after-war condition is desirable.
7. As the soldiers themselves are forming a Dominion-wide organization for purposes of self-protection, something should be done to advise and help the men specially interested, so that they may direct this movement along right lines.
8. Co-operation between Federal and Provincial Governments is absolutely essential.

It must be borne in mind that about one hundred thousand men were out of employment at the outbreak of the war, and that demobilization will mean throwing out of employment thousands of men and women who are at present employed in various war activities in Canada. Further, that a large number of women who have taken the place of men in various industries will continue to hold the positions they occupy.

It does not come within the province of the Commission in a report of this character, to suggest the steps necessary to meet this situation. It is pointed out that the work involved in dealing with the questions of demobilization and the subsequent rehabilitation to civil life of the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is absolutely unique, and should not be subordinated to other matters of lesser importance. Wise and efficient management for the next three years will result in the saving of a great deal of money to the public exchequer. It is suggested that, whatever is done, the various Departments and organizations dealing with the returned soldiers should in some way be co-ordinated or linked together.

The Departments and Commissions interested are:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Labour | } as regards employment. |
| 2. The Provincial Governments | |

3. The Department of Agriculture
 4. The Department of the Interior
 5. The Provincial Governments
- } as regards land settlement.
6. The Department of Trade and Commerce, as regards new industries.
 7. The Department of Public Works, as regards public works.
 8. The Department of Militia and Defence, as regards demobilization.
 9. The Board of Pension Commissioners, as regards pensions.
 10. The Military Hospitals Commission, as regards the care and treatment of invalids, and the provision of permanent homes for indigent returned soldiers.

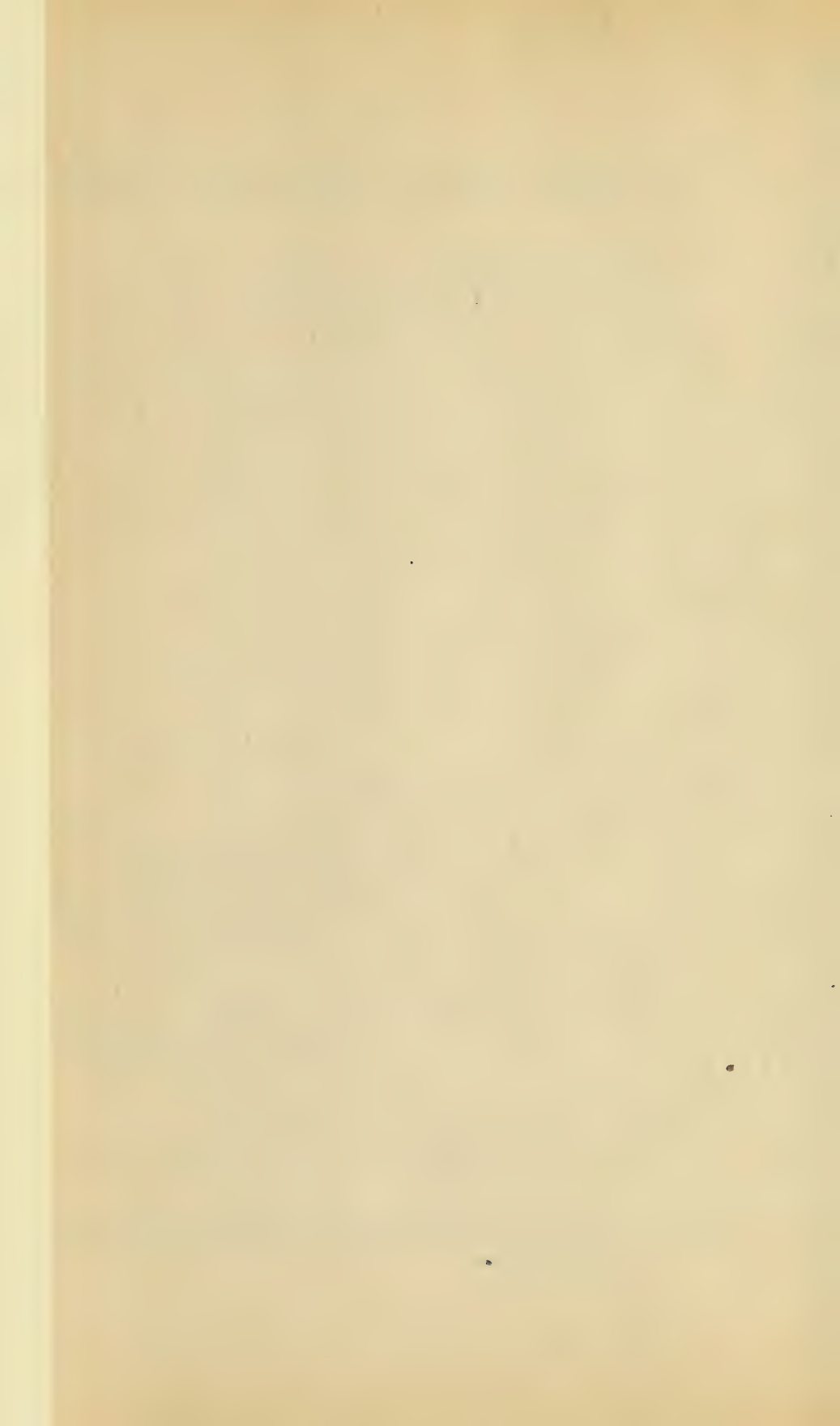
It is submitted that where this has not been provided, experts along the lines indicated should be appointed to take charge of the various branches of the work outlined above. Several of the Provincial Commissions are vitally interested in the problem of Land Settlement, while it has also been urged that steps should be taken in advance to arrange for the factories which are at present manufacturing munitions to manufacture other goods, which, previous to the war, were imported. A very careful investigation into the whole problem is desirable.

Respectfully submitted.

APPENDIX 1.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES AND SANATORIA OPERATED BY THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.





APPENDIX 2.

P.C. No. 2412.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE 14th OCTOBER, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th October, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, recommending as follows:—

1. That a Commission, hereafter to be called the "Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission", the short title of which shall be the "Military Hospitals Commission" be appointed to deal with the provision of Hospital accommodation and Military Convalescent Homes in Canada, for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front, and for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men invalided while on active service in Canada, Bermuda, or elsewhere.

2. That the following be invited to serve on the said Commission:—

PRESIDENT.

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

MEMBERS.

The Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C.

D. Lorne McGibbon, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

Frederick W. Avery, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.

W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec, P.Q.

Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P., Montreal, P.Q.

W. K. George, Esq., Toronto Ont.

Lloyd Harris, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

J. S. H. Matson, Esq., Victoria, B.C.

John S. McLennan, Esq., Sydney, N.S.

Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., Toronto, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, Man.

Clarence Smith, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John, N.B.

Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal P.Q.

The Director-General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

3. That the members (the director-general of medical services excepted) be paid ten dollars (\$10) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses, while attending the meetings of the Commission, or while otherwise specially engaged in the conduct of its affairs.

4. That the Commission be empowered to appoint a secretary and to obtain clerical and other necessary assistance as may be needed; provided that the pay and allowances of any appointees in receipt of more than one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

5. That the secretary, when away from the office of the Commission on the business of the Commission, be paid eight dollars (\$8) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses.

6. That the Commission be empowered to select medical and nursing staffs, and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of hospitals and homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted to approval by the Governor in Council.

7. That it be empowered to recommend to the Governor in Council any expenditure which it may consider necessary for the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, including the purchase of supplies and equipment, or for the organization, administration and maintenance of hospitals and homes and to expend any monies for the purposes and to the amount authorized from time to time by the Governor in Council.

8. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any department of the Federal administration; in particular to use the machinery of the Militia Department, and where desirable, to draw on the department for supplies, stores and equipment, and to utilize the services of divisional and district staffs.

9. That any expenditure incurred by the Commission under the authority of the Governor in Council be made a charge against the War Appropriation Vote, or when that ceases to be operative, against any other available appropriation made by parliament for the purpose.

10. That it be empowered to accept such funds, bequests and legacies as may be given or devised by individuals or corporations or others, with authority, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to make all expenditure, and to administer any funds, bequests or legacies on behalf of such members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as in the judgment of the Commission may be entitled thereto, and for the purpose of carrying out such objects and purposes as may be determined by the Commission.

11. That it be empowered to deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, and to co-operate with provincial governments and others, for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary.

12. That the Military Hospitals Commission shall report to the Governor in Council from time to time as to the general plan or scheme which it proposes and through its president it shall have direct access to the Governor in Council.

The Minister further recommends that the Order in Council of the 30th June, 1915 (P.C. 1540) appointing a Commission to be termed the "Hospital Commission" be cancelled and the foregoing substituted in lieu thereof.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of Privy Council.

APPENDIX 3.

P.C. 2389.

**CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL ON the 5th OCTOBER, 1916.**

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th September, 1916, from the President of the Military Hospitals Commission, stating that it has been necessary, from time to time, to rent or lease properties or buildings for the work of the Military Hospitals Commission, in order adequately to perform the duties with which it has been charged. Order in Council No. 2412, dated 12th October, 1915, does not empower the Commission to do this.

The Minister therefore recommends that the power of the Commission, as set forth in the above Order in Council, be extended to include the following:—

1. That the Commission be empowered to rent or lease, any real or personal property which in the judgment of the Commission may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Commission, as set forth in Order in Council No. 2412, dated 12th October, 1915.
 2. That this authority be retroactive to the 12th October, 1915.
- The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

Clerk of Privy Council.

APPENDIX 4.

P.C. 864.

**CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL ON THE 31st MARCH, 1917.**

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the Order in Council, P.C. No. 2813, dated 16th December, 1915, with reference to the treatment and care of insane soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

1. Insane soldiers returning from Overseas who do not appear to be permanently and incurably insane will be sent to the Ontario Military Hospital Cobourg, or to a similar institution operated by the Military Hospitals Commission.
2. When it is considered by a Board of Medical Officers at the port of disembarkation to be inadvisable that Insane Soldiers returning from Overseas should be sent to the Ontario Military Hospital, Cobourg, or to a similar insti-

tution operated by the Military Hospitals Commission, they may be sent to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane in the Province in which they were domiciled before enlistment.

3. The charges made by the Hospitals for the insane for the care and treatment of soldiers shall be paid by the Military Hospitals Commission until they are discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

4. When a soldier has been declared to be permanently and incurably insane, and has been discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, his maintenance at the Hospital for the Insane shall be arranged for and the cost paid by the Board of Pension Commissioners and not by the Military Hospitals Commission.

5. The procedure regarding pay and allowances for soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Hospitals for the Insane shall be as follows:—

(a) Without dependents—

Pay and allowances will be credited to the account of soldiers without dependents until the soldier has been declared, by a competent authority, to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. In the case of a soldier certified to be permanently and incurably insane, discharge will then be carried out and the balance of pay and allowances due him on discharge will be credited to him and his estate will be disposed of by the officer in charge, Estates Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, after making the necessary inquiries. In the case of a soldier certified to have recovered, discharge will then be carried out and the balance of pay and allowances due him on discharge will be paid to him.

(b) With dependents—

Assigned Pay and Separation Allowance will be continued to dependents while the soldier is undergoing treatment and the balance of Pay and Allowances will be credited to the account of the soldier until he has been declared, by a competent authority, to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. If he is declared to be permanently and incurably insane discharge will then be carried out and the balance of pay and allowances due him on discharge will be paid to the person or persons legally entitled to receive the same, after the necessary inquiries have been made by the officer in charge, Estates Branch, Department of Militia and Defence. The claims of dependents for pension will then be considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners. In the case of a soldier declared to have recovered, discharge will then be carried out and the balance of pay and allowances due him on discharge will be paid to him.

6. The Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg, or other institution maintained by or for the Military Hospitals Commission for soldiers suffering from shell shock or mental disease, shall not be regarded as hospitals for the insane so far as the retention of the pay of the soldier at these institutions is concerned but shall be regarded in the same light as other institutions operated by the Military Hospitals Commission except that the medical superintendents of the Ontario Military Hospital or the medical superintendents of such other institutions as aforesaid shall notify the paymaster of the Military Hospitals Commission Command Unit in which the Hospital is situated regarding the soldiers from whom, in their own interests, it should be withheld.

7. When a soldier has been sent to a provincial hospital for the insane, he shall not be discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force until he has been declared by a competent medical authority, to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. If the competent medical authority recom-

mends a further period of treatment in the expectation that such will result in recovery, such treatment shall be given and the soldier continued on pay and allowances.

Whenever the word "soldier" appears in the above regulations, it will be interpreted to mean officers (including nursing matrons and sisters), non-commissioned officers and men.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX 5.

P.C. 508

COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE
24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1917.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the last paragraph (4) of Order in Council P.C. 2890 passed on the 6th day of January, 1916, which reads:—

"4. In cases where an Officer, non-commissioned Officer or man is reported 'missing' Assigned Pay to continue to be paid for a period not exceeding three months, and Separation Allowance for a period not exceeding six months from the date the Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or man was reported 'missing.' Pension to start from the date the assigned pay and allowances cease. For example—a man is reported 'missing' on the 1st October, 1915, both Assigned Pay and Separation Allowance would continue to be paid until 31st December 1915, and Separation Allowance only up to 31st January, 1916. Then when there has been Official acceptance of the death, pension would start from 1st January, 1916".

be cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to make the following regulations governing the Issue of Pay, Allowances and Pension to or in respect of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men invalided, killed in action dying on Active Service or reported "missing," to be put into force forthwith, and cancelling all previous regulations on the subject in conflict accordingly:—

1. Invalided.

(a) All invalided soldiers shall receive pay and allowances until discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(b) No invalided soldier shall be discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force until a Board of Medical Officers has certified that further treatment or hospital care will not improve his condition or that it is advisable that he should pass under his own control.

(c) When a Board of Medical Officers has recommended discharge on account of physical unfitness, discharge shall not be carried out until a notification has been received from the Board of Pension Commissioners by the officer Commanding the soldier, that a pension of an amount stated, commencing on a day fixed, will be forwarded to an address named. The said officer commanding shall, thereupon, complete the discharge as from the day immediately preceding the day fixed. If no pension is to be awarded, the Board of Pension Commissioners shall notify the said officer commanding and discharge, post-dated fifteen days, shall be carried out immediately. Provided that the officer Commanding the Discharge Depot at Quebec, St. John or Halifax may carry out discharge of a man returned from overseas when a Board of Medical Officers has certified that no pensionable disability exists, in which case discharge shall be post-dated fifteen days.

(d) When a soldier who has served as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and has been discharged subsequently requires treatment for a disability which is certified by a Board of Medical Officers to have been caused or aggravated by service, the Board of Medical Officers may recommend his re-attestation as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If such recommendation is acted upon he shall be placed on pay and allowances from the date of his re-attestation, his pension, if any, being cancelled from such date. Payment of pension covering a period subsequent to the date of re-attestation shall be deducted from his pay and allowances and shall be repaid to the Board of Pension Commissioners by the authority making such deduction. The Officer Commanding the unit in which a pensioner is re-attested shall immediately notify the Board of Pension Commissioners of the date of his re-attestation. When a pensioner has been re-attested he shall be regarded as a new case in so far as discharge and pension are concerned, and the usual procedure followed.

(e) The regulation under which a man discharged for pension is given thirty days' pay and allowances in advance is hereby cancelled.

2. Soldiers killed in action, dying on active service or reported "missing."

(a) *Without Dependents*.—All pay and allowances shall stop from the date of death or from the date upon which the soldier was in fact "missing."

(b) *With Dependents*.—All pay and allowances, except assigned pay and separation allowance, shall stop from the date of death or from the date upon which the soldier was in fact "missing," but assigned pay and separation allowance be paid monthly thereafter to the dependent until such time as the pension is ready for issue. The Board of Pension Commissioners shall notify the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch of the Militia Department that a pension of an amount stated, commencing on a day fixed, will be forwarded to an address named, and assigned pay and separation allowance shall cease on the day immediately preceding the day fixed. If no pension is to be awarded the Board of Pension Commissioners shall notify the said Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch and assigned pay and separation allowance shall be immediately discontinued. If it is made to appear that the proofs necessary to lead to the granting of a pension are being unreasonably delayed, the Board of Pension Commissioners may direct that assigned pay and separation allowance shall stop.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether assigned pay and separation allowance are to be discontinued or continued after the date of the casualty, the word "dependents" shall be taken to mean those in receipt of separation allowance.

Pensions which may be awarded to persons respecting whom assigned pay or separation allowance has been stopped after the date of the casualty, or to whom no assigned

pay or separation allowance has been paid, shall take effect from the date upon which the death occurred or from the date assumed to be the date of death for official purposes in the case of those reported "missing."

In the event of a casualty with respect of a soldier without dependents not being reported in time to stop the assigned pay cheque for the then current month being issued, any overpayment shall be recovered whenever possible, and so also with regard to the personal pay and allowances of officers which are deposited at their credit at the Bank of Montreal, London, England.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX 6.

H.Q. 649-1-79.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March 31, 1917.

From the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

Discharge, pay and treatment of invalided members of C.E.F. (Procedure under Order in Council P.C. No. 508, 1917).

SIR,—1. I have the honour, by direction, to enclose a further copy of Order in Council No. 508, dated February 24, 1917, on the marginally noted subject.

2. It will be seen that section 1, subsections *a*, *b*, *c*, and *e*, cancel the instructions contained in circular letter of the 13th May, 1916, (H.Q. 649-1-6), also circular letter dated May 25, 1916, (H.Q. 60-4-8), in regard to the discharge of men for pension. In carrying out the provisions of the above mentioned subsections in this Order in Council which apply to soldiers discharged on account of physical unfitness, particular attention is called to the following explanatory and supplementary instructions:—

(a) When a soldier has been passed by a Medical Board and recommended for discharge the proceedings of the Medical Board after approval by the A. D.M.S. shall immediately be forwarded to the secretary, Militia Council, for transmission to the D.G.M.S. by whom it will be approved and passed to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa.

(b) When a man has been recommended for discharge, leave, under responsibility of the O.C., M.H.C.C. unit, or other unit concerned, may be granted to him, pending the receipt of a reply from the Board of Pension Commissioners. During this period subsistence allowance at the rate of sixty cents per day should be credited to the man's account by the M.H.C.C. paymaster.

(c) No soldier of the C.E.F. will be discharged, whose discharge has been recommended by a Board of Medical Officers on account of physical unfitness until the O.C. carrying out the discharge has received notification from the Board of Pension Commissioners concerning the pensionability of the member of the forces affected. When a pension is granted the O.C. will be notified by the Board of Pension Commissioners, of the amount of the pension, of the day on which it commences and of the address to which it will be sent and upon receipt of the said notification the O.C. will thereupon discharge the soldier as from the date preceding the day on which pension starts. When no pension or when only a gratuity is granted the O.C. will be so notified by the

Board of Pension Commissioners and will thereupon discharge the soldier, post-dating discharge certificate 15 days after the date on which the discharge is completed.

(d) The proceedings of medical boards held at other points than the discharge depots, must contain the certified statement mentioned in paragraph 1, (b); i.e.: that further treatment or hospital care will not improve the dischargee's condition, or that it is advisable that he should pass under his own control.

Furthermore, the future mailing address of the dischargee must be shown on the proceedings of medical boards.

(e) The proceedings of medical boards held at discharge depots must, when immediate discharge is to be carried out, contain a certified statement that in the opinion of the Board of Medical Officers no pensionable disability exists, together with the future mailing address of the dischargee.

The proceedings of all Medical Boards held at discharge depots, shall, after discharge has been completed, immediately be forwarded to the Secretary, Militia Council, for transmission to the D.G.M.S., by whom they will be approved and passed to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, for their final decision as to pension.

(f) If the proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers express the opinion that a disability due to or aggravated by service exists in a man discharged for reasons other than medical unfitness the discharge documents of the soldier concerned shall, when discharge has been completed, be forwarded to the Secretary, Militia Council, for transmission to the D.G.M.S., by whom they will be approved and passed to the Board of Pension Commissioners in order that the pensionability of the soldier may be decided upon.

(g) As it is necessary from time to time to discharge soldiers in the districts for other reasons than medical unfitness and as such discharges should not be held up pending the approval of the Board of Pension Commissioners, such discharge should be carried out under sections of K.R. & O. other than that permitting discharge for medical unfitness.

3. It will also be noted that subsection (d) of section 1 of the Order in Council provides for the re-attestation of a member of the C.E.F. who has been discharged and who subsequently requires treatment for a disability caused or aggravated by service. In following out the provisions of this subsection the following explanatory instructions should be carefully noted.

(A) When a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who has been discharged subsequently suffers a recurrence of disability which he claims to have been caused or aggravated by service, he may appear before the nearest authorized medical examiner, who shall examine him and certify as to his condition. The authorized Medical Examiner shall make no charge to the man for this examination.

(B) In the event of the opinion of the authorized Medical Examiner being that immediate treatment is necessary in a hospital or other institution, he shall notify the O.C., M.H.C.C. Unit concerned, who shall immediately issue a transportation warrant in favour of the man concerned and shall arrange for his reception as an in-patient at a hospital or Military Convalescent Hospital under his jurisdiction.

(C) Immediately on the admission of a man to a hospital or Military Convalescent Hospital, the medical officer of the hospital shall notify the president of the standing medical board, (through the A.D.M.S.), who shall convene a board of medical officers, who shall examine the man, certify as to his condition, and recommend such treatment as may be deemed necessary.

(D) Should the board of medical officers recommend that the man undergo a period of treatment in a hospital or convalescent home, the proceedings of the board of medical officers shall be submitted to the A.D.M.S. district for approval. If approved by the A.D.M.S. and concurred in by the A.A.G. district, the casualty branch shall immediately notify the O.C. the Unit of the M.H.C.C. in which the institution is located, who shall re-attest the man as a member of the C.E.F., shall replace him on pay and allowances and shall show him in Part II orders as on the strength of the Unit from the date of his admission to the hospital.

(E) If the man who has been re-attested is a pensioner or has been granted a gratuity by the Board of Pension Commissioners, the Casualty branch, when notifying the Officer Commanding the Unit of the M.H.C.C. regarding re-attestation, shall immediately telegraph the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, quoting the number, name, rank and pension number of the man concerned, together with the date of re-attestation. The Board of Pension Commissioners will then stop further payments and advise the officer commanding of any payment or pension pertaining to the period after re-attestation, and re-adjustment will be made in accordance with para. 1. (d) of the Order in Council.

4. You are requested to notify all of the Medical Officers in your District concerning all matters in this letter which it may be necessary to communicate to them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Brig.-General,

For A/ Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—A special form of Attestation paper to be used in the case of re-attestation of discharged soldiers will be forwarded in the course of a few days.

APPENDIX 7.

COPY OF FORM FILLED IN AT DISCHARGE DEPOTS.

REPORT No.	CLASS	No. of M. H. C. File	No. of Local File	No. of H. Q. File
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No.	Rank	Original Unit	Present Unit
Age	Height ft. ins.	Complexion	Eyes
		Hair	Character
Date of enlistment	Where enlisted	Where seen service	
Ship returned by	Date of arrival	Port of arrival	
Birthplace		Religion	
Name and address next of kin			
Cause of disability			
Condition which prevents the soldier from earning a full livelihood.			
Degree of incapacity (Please state in fractions)	Eng. Board	Canadian Board	
Probable duration of incapacity			
Is final disability likely to prevent return to previous occupation?			

Recommendation of Canadian Board.
Destination to which transportation issued
Members of Board

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY SOLDIER.

Dependents.	Name.	Age.	Where—if employed.	Wages.	State of Health.
Wife					
Children 1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Occupation prior to enlistment
Regular trade or profession
Average earnings previous to enlistment Any other income
Name and address of last employer
Rent per month If purchasing property amount due and annual payment, \$ \$
Taxes If Homestead, when is patent due?
If carrying life or accident insurance, annual premium
If in receipt of sick benefits or other insurance—name of society Amt. per mo. \$
If unable to follow previous occupation, name preference
At what age soldier left school? What grade, standard, etc., was he in?
Has he taken any Technical or Continuation classes, if so what?
Whether given Vocational Training while in Hospital in England. If so, what subjects?
References.
Witness I declare that the above statement is correct.
Date Signature

Recommendation by Interviewer as to classes likely to be of use, and general remarks:
Last Pay Cert. Cr., \$ Dr., \$ Amount paid at Depot H.Q., \$ L.P.C. leaving Depot, \$
Amount forwarded to H.Q. Unit, \$ Credit Clothing allowances, \$
Transf'd to Unit—Date Transf'd Class 1—Date Transf'd Class 3—Date
PENSION—Class...Amount per year, \$...Period granted for...Dating from...
First payment date.....

- CLASS 1.—Men for immediate discharge without a pension.
(a) Unfit for overseas service but capable to take up their previous civilian occupation.
(b) Disability not the result of service or involving claim as the result of or aggravation by service.
- CLASS 2.—Men whose condition may be benefited by further medical treatment or rest in a Convalescent Home, Hospital or Sanatorium. If deemed advisable, in some cases the medical officer in charge of the Convalescent Home, Hospital or Sanatorium may grant these men leave to return to their own homes and families for a definite period.
- CLASS 3.—Men having a permanent disability which would not be benefited by further medical treatment (such disability due to or aggravated by service) and whose cases will immediately be considered by the Pensions Board with a view to pension.

APPENDIX 8.

P.C. 1469.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON THE 24th JUNE, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, President Military Hospitals Commission, submit for approval the proposals and regulations hereinafter set forth for the creation, direction and operation of a special Casualty Command consisting of men who have returned invalided from the Front and Convalescents from Overseas Battalions, to be known as the Military Hospitals Commission Command. This Command to be part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for Home Service and to be under the Military Hospitals Commission in all matters connected with command, administration and discipline, subject to the requirements of the Military service.

2. It is submitted that a change for the better can be made in the care of these invalided soldiers. The duty of caring for them is now divided between the Medical Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Military Hospitals Commission. Many members of the Medical Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence, at a great personal sacrifice, have given up their private practice, wholly or in part, to attend to the soldiers. Their duty is divided between caring for the troops being enlisted for overseas service and for those who have returned. As, in most instances the invalided men who have come back to Canada require special treatment and as the Medical profession of Canada has been most generous and self sacrificing in offering its services to the Commission, it would appear to be desirable to organize a staff, which will, so far as may be consistently with the law, operate independently of the Department of Militia and Defence, which will devote itself exclusively to the care of the men referred to in paragraph 1. A service of this nature would be more efficient because more concentrated than the present one. It would transfer some outlay from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Military Hospitals Commission.

3. The present dual system of control does not make for efficient administration, nor does it admit of the Commission exercising the whole of the powers and authority conferred upon it by the Order in Council creating it.

4. The difficulty of maintaining discipline, which has previously existed, may be minimized by the enforcement of such regulations in the hospitals and homes that a man will not be idle except in so far as repose is necessary to his restoration to health. It is of course understood that reasonable opportunities will be given for recreation. A system of physical exercises, similar to those in use at special depots in England may be introduced.

5. It is proposed to select for duty with this command, in order to supervise discipline, an adequate number of officers, non-commissioned officers or privates who may be promoted to a non-commissioned officer's rank, all of whom as far as they may be available, shall be men who are incapacitated for active service at the front but capable of "light duty." These men will be selected with the utmost care, preference being given to those who have been distinguished for conduct and bravery.

6. It is proposed to inflict fines and such other punishments subject to the provisions of the King's Regulations and Orders for breach of regulations, such as drunkenness, and to bring clearly before the men that the "assessment of character" on their military discharge is based upon their conduct in the hospital or home as

well as on their conduct overseas. The principle will also be laid down that the care and training given to men in convalescent hospitals and homes may be forfeited by conduct which shows that they do not properly value them.

7. With regard to the question of pay, the ordinary pay of a private which is continued during his period of training in a hospital or convalescent home or for six months in a sanatorium or other institution, is \$1.10 per day for a single man, with the addition of \$20 per month for a married man, or a man with a widowed mother to support. It is proposed that a single man without dependents should be allowed \$8 per month for spending money and that the balance should be placed monthly in a savings bank not to be drawn upon until final discharge, with the hope that "the magic of the bank book" may lead many of them to continue saving in a way which would not be possible if they received, as they do now, their full pay in cash. The Banker's Association of Canada has agreed to co-operate in this arrangement. It is not proposed to retain any part of the pay of married men or of men with dependents.

It shall, however, be permissible, when in the option of the Commission, the balance of pay can be used to better advantage than by depositing it in a bank to the credit of the soldier to dispose of it otherwise.

The following is a list of the military convalescent hospitals and homes operated by the Commission, with the accommodation of each, also a list of the sanatoria where men suffering from tuberculosis may be sent:—

Name.	Accommodation.
Belvidere, London.. . . .	35
Central M.C.H., London.. . . .	130
Central M.C.H., Toronto.. . . .	130
Spadina M.C.H., Toronto.. . . .	230
Longwood, Toronto.. . . .	25
Victoria, Hamilton.. . . .	35
Dunedin, Hamilton.. . . .	16
Elmhurst, Kingston.. . . .	50
Sir Sandford Fleming, Ottawa.. . . .	72
Khaki League, Montreal.. . . .	99
Grey Nuns, Montreal.. . . .	125
Savard Park, Quebec.. . . .	150
Ross, Sydney, C.B.. . . .	45
Parks, St. John.. . . .	33
Deer Lodge, Winnipeg.. . . .	130
Keefer, Port Arthur.. . . .	25
Esquimalt.. . . .	100
St. Chad's, Regina.. . . .	70
Ogden, Calgary.. . . .	140

Sanatoria.

	Available Accommodation.
Byron, London.. . . .	10
Muskoka Free.. . . .	60
Minnewaska.. . . .	100
St. Catherines.. . . .	10
Hamilton.. . . .	3
Sir Oliver Mowat Memorial, Kingston.. . . .	10
Lady Grey, Ottawa.. . . .	1
Laurentide Inn, Ste. Agathe.. . . .	60
Laurentian, Ste. Agathe.. . . .	45
Lake Edward, P.Q.. . . .	30
Kentville, N.S.. . . .	
Charles Dalton, P.E.I.. . . .	40
Ninette, Man.. . . .	20
Tranquille, Kamloops.. . . .	32
Edmonton.. . . .	10
Calgary.. . . .	10

There are several small sanatoria in addition to the above, where it may be possible to send tubercular patients.

9. The suggested establishment of the Command, which has been approved by competent military authority is set forth in Clauses 11 to 19.

10. Headquarters of the Command shall be located in Ottawa, and the office of the officer administrating at the Depot Company, Quebec.

11. The Headquarters Staff to be as follows:—

- (1) One Commanding Officer.
- (2) " Adjutant.
- (3) " Medical Superintendent.
- (4) " Paymaster (Depot Company).
- (5) " Regimental Sergeant-Major.
- (6) The thirteen clerks on the strength of the Discharge Depot to be transferred to the strength of the Depot Company.
- (7) Typists and other clerks as required.

12. The Commission shall take over the Discharge Depot at Quebec and St. John, which shall be known under the new title of "The Depot Company, Military Hospitals Commission."

13. The Units to be formed as follows:—

- A Unit—Quebec, Montreal, Ste. Agathe, Lake Edward.
- B Unit—St. John, Halifax, Sydney, C.B.
- C Unit—Ottawa and Kingston.
- D Unit—Toronto.
- E Unit—Hamilton, Gravenhurst, St. Catharines.
- F Unit—London.
- G Unit—Winnipeg, Port Arthur.
- H Unit—Regina, Saskatoon.
- I Unit—Calgary, Edmonton.
- J Unit—Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops.

14. In each Hospital or Home or other Institution, a section of the Unit may be established, the number of men in which will vary from time to time, according to the number of cases in the particular institution.

15. Where other Hospitals or Homes are opened, it shall be competent for the Commission to create new Units or attach such newly opened Hospitals or Homes to existing Units and it shall also be competent for the Commission to create Units or sections of Units in centres where there is no Hospital or Home when found necessary.

16. Each Unit shall have the following establishment:—

- (1) One Officer Commanding Unit, to be located at a Central Hospital or Home.
- (2) One Company Sergeant-Major (to act also in the capacity of Q.M.S.).
- (3) One Casualty Paymaster.

17. The staff at the various Hospitals and Homes shall be determined according to local requirements, but for Hospitals or Homes with fifty or more inmates a Lieutenant or other Commissioned Officer may form part of the Staff.

18. The following Medical Staff may be appointed, the number depending upon the size of the Hospital or Home:—

- One Medical Officer or more.
- Trained nurses, receiving pay.
- Assistant Wardmaster.
- Medical Orderlies.

19. The Medical Superintendent shall be responsible for the management of the Hospitals or Homes from the medical point of view. Officers or Non-Commissioned

Officers in charge of Hospitals or Homes shall secure the approval of the Medical Officer before issuing orders regarding fatigues, discipline, granting leave of absence, attendance at classes, etc., that is on all points connected with the physical treatment of the men. Evacuation shall be carried out by Officers Commanding Units when approved by the Medical Officer.

20. The Medical Service at the Hospitals or Homes shall be performed either by Medical Officers of the Active Militia or by civil practitioners, as may be found most suitable according to local conditions, and the exigencies of the service. Rates of pay for rush service, where necessary, which may be graded according to appointment, and according to the rank held by the Officer, shall be arranged by the Medical Superintendent, subject to the confirmation of the Commission. Medical Officers of the Department of Militia and Defence, doing duty at Hospitals or Homes, shall be seconded for service under the Commission.

21. The seniority or promotion of an Officer seconded by the Department of Militia and Defence, for service with the Military Hospitals Commission Command, shall in no way be prejudiced or interfered with by reason of such service.

22. Arrangements shall be made with the Accountant and Paymaster General, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, for the necessary credit for Paymasters of Units to issue cheques for pay and subsistence and separation allowances, in respect of all men who are members of the Unit. The Officers Commanding Units shall be held responsible for the proper distribution of pay to men in their Command. On the return of a man from overseas or on his transfer from an Active Service Unit, a last pay certificate shall be sent within thirty days by the Paymaster General, Ottawa, or the Paymaster of the Active Service Unit, to the Officer Commanding the Casualty Unit to which the man is transferred.

23. All returned invalided men in Class 2, also Convalescents from overseas battalions who have not gone forward and also all men who may require treatment in a Sanatorium, Institution for the care of the Insane, or other special Institution, will be transferred to the Unit for the period of treatment. On completion of such period, they will be evacuated either (a) into Class 1 for final discharge without pension, (b) into Class 3 for final discharge with pension; or (c) for return to Active Service Unit.

24. The following is the definition of the three classes:—

Class 1.

Men for immediate discharge without a pension (a) Unfit for overseas service but capable to take up their previous civilian occupation.

(b) Disability not the result of service or involving claim as the result of or aggravation by service.

Class 2.

Men whose condition may be benefited by further medical treatment or rest in a convalescent hospital or home or sanatorium. If deemed advisable in some cases the medical officer in charge of the convalescent home, hospital or sanatorium may grant these men leave to return to their own homes and families for a definite period.

Class 3.

Men having a permanent disability which would not be benefited by further medical treatment (such disability due to or aggravated by service) and whose cases will immediately be considered by the Pensions Board with a view to pension. Men in this class will receive whatever benefits special instruction or appliances can give them.

25. The following will be the procedure for discharge from the service:—

(a) When a man has been passed by a Board, consisting of the medical officers at the hospital or home, as fit for civilian employment without claim to pension, and the findings of such Board have been approved by the medical superintendent of the Military Hospitals Commission, or his representatives, the man will be automatically transferred from class 2 to 1. A discharge certificate will be issued by the officer commanding the unit, and a cheque for the amount of pay and allowances to date of the Medical Board, together with a bonus of 15 days pay and allowances and subsistence allowance, will be issued. The discharge documents in duplicate will then be sent by the officer commanding the unit to the secretary, Military Hospitals Commission, who will transmit one copy to the adjutant-general.

(b) When a man has been passed by a Board, consisting of the medical officers at the hospital or home, as a proper case for discharge and pension, and the findings of such Board have been approved by the medical superintendent of the Military Hospitals Commission, the man will be automatically transferred from class 2 to class 3. A discharge certificate will be issued by the officer commanding the unit and a cheque for pay and allowances and subsistence allowance for 30 days from the date of the Medical Board together with whatever arrears may be due to date will be issued. The discharge documents in duplicate will then be sent by the officer commanding the unit to the secretary Military Hospitals Commission, for transmission to the Pensions Commission.

(c) It is understood that in order that there may be no delay in dealing with cases which arise in the interval until the Military Hospitals Commission Command is in operation the Medical Boards will be handled as at present and the original discharge documents will be passed to the assistant adjutant general of the military district for transmission to headquarters, a duplicate only being sent to the secretary, Military Hospitals Commission.

26. While the command is a unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, invalids from troops on duty in Bermuda, Canada or elsewhere, also British or other reservists returned invalided to Canada, may be attached to the command, if necessary.

27. The rates of pay and allowances shall be in accordance with the rates prescribed for officers, and men of the C.E.F. subject, however, to the right of the Commission allocating to any individual officer or man, the pay or allowances of a rank higher or lower than the rank actually held by any such officer or man, where the nature of the duties performed are considered to require a special rate of pay or allowances.

28. The Commission shall be empowered to issue and use military transport requisitions and warrants on the railroads of Canada, subject to the military regulations.

29. The Commission shall be empowered to issue an armlet or other distinguishing badge to be worn by members of the command.

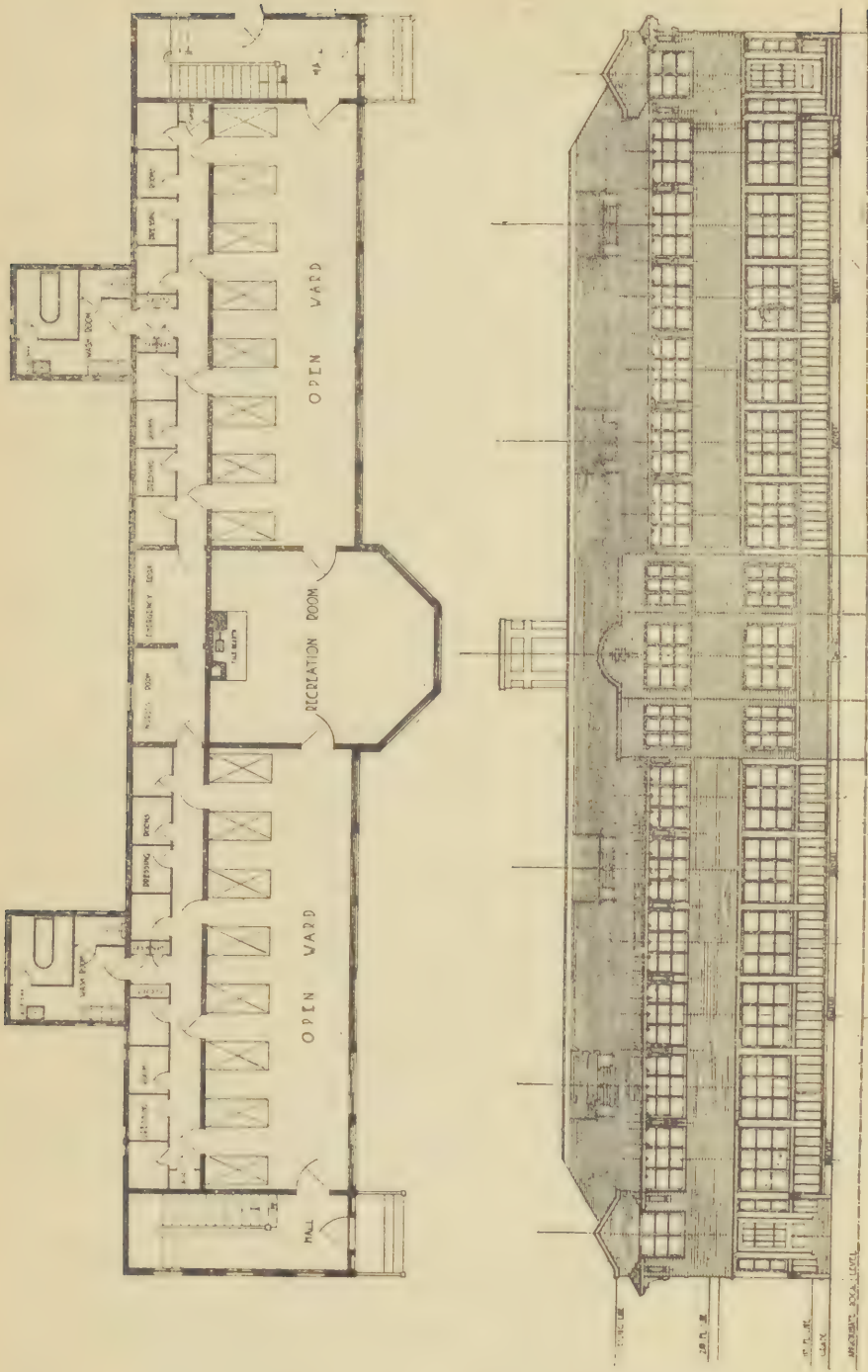
30. The Commission shall be empowered to appoint an officer or officers for service at the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, England, or such other officers, civil or military, as may be deemed necessary for the proper administration of the command.

31. All expenses for maintenance, salaries, administration, etc., shall be charged to War Appropriation, in accordance with the War Measures Act, and with clause 9 of Order in Council No. 2412, 1915.

32. The provisions of this Order in Council shall become operative in the several military districts at such dates as the officer commanding the command may determine by arrangement with the officers commanding districts.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.



South Elevation and Ground Floor Plan of Pavilion, Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont.

APPENDIX 10.

P.C. 1472.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE 29th JUNE, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th June, 1916, from the Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, President of the Military Hospitals Commission, stating that the Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, acting under Order in Council No. 2412, dated 12th October, 1915, has given a large amount of study and consideration to the question of vocational training of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and also of the reservists of the forces of Great Britain and of His Majesty's Allies in the present war, such reservists having been bona fide residents of Canada at the outbreak of the war, who will be unable to return to their previous occupations by reason of their disability incurred on service. The duty of the State to provide training for some new occupation for those so disabled has been recognized by all the nations now at war. The Commission is of the opinion that the restoration of a disabled man to the fullest possible productive capacity is alike a duty and a step of economic and social wisdom, and in its study of the question the Commission has found many evidences that the people of Canada are strongly in favour of suitable provision being made for training to this end.

The Commission has received the assurance of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in the Dominion in carrying out such a policy. Technical schools, agricultural colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence and also from the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of opportunities for training in general subjects and elementary educational work for all men under treatment in the various convalescent hospitals and homes being operated by the Commission irrespective of whether or not such men will later on be subjects for vocational training leading to a new occupation. In a few cases arrangements have also been made for special vocational training leading to new occupations.

The Commission is not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training through the utilization of the various facilities which have been offered for the purpose or otherwise until there has been determined a scale of maintenance for the men undergoing training and their dependents.

When a man enlists for overseas service he receives the following pay:—One dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) per diem if living in barracks or One dollar and seventy cents per diem (\$1.70) if living at home. If he is married his wife receives separation allowance of twenty dollars (\$20) per month. In addition the Patriotic Fund contributes on the average from ten to twenty dollars (\$10 to \$20) per month according to the part of Canada in which the family is residing. On the return of a wounded or invalided man he continues to receive these amounts as long as he remains under

treatment whether in a Convalescent home, a hospital or in his own home with the exception of the Patriotic Fund Allowance, which ceases upon his arrival in Canada.

The Commission is of opinion that the foregoing rate of pay is too high in the case of single men who are maintained by the government and provided with free training for a new vocation, while in the case of married men it is too arbitrary as it does not take into consideration the size of the family or the number of dependents. The Commission has, therefore, prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses is granted to the men undergoing training and provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependents and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them.

The Minister, therefore, submits for approval the following scale which the Commission requests power to establish:—

SUGGESTED SCALE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCE FOR MEN UNDERGOING VOCATIONAL TRAINING AFTER
THEIR MILITARY PAY HAS STOPPED.

1. Single men with pension living in, including free board and washing, no pay.
2. Single men with pension living out, sixty (60) cents per day.
3. Married men with pension living in, free board and washing plus eight (\$8) dollars per month with the following additions:—

(A) For wife having no children \$35 per month less pension of husband.

(B) Wife and one child:—

(a) If the child is under the maximum age and over 10 years of age \$42.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(b) If the child is under 10 and over 5 years of age \$39.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If the child is under 5 years of age \$38 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(C) Wife and two children:—

(a) If both children are between ages of 10 and the maximum age or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and the other between 5 and 10, \$47 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(b) If both between 5 and 10, \$42.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If one is between 5 and 10 and the other 5 years old or less \$42.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(d) If both are under 5 years of age, \$41 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(D) Wife and three children:—

(a) If all three children are between the ages of 10 and the maximum age or if two are between 10 and the maximum age and the third under 10, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and two between 5 and 10, \$50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(b) If all three are between the ages of 5 and 10, or if two are between the ages of 5 and 10 and the third younger or if one is between the ages of 5 and 10 and two are younger, \$45.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(c) If all three are under five years of age, \$44 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(E) Wife and four children:—

(a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and the maximum age no matter what be the ages of the other two, \$53 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and the others younger, \$48.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(c) If all four are under 5 years of age, \$47 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(F) Wife and five children.

(a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and 10 no matter what be the ages of the other children, the maximum allowance may be given, which is \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$51.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If all the children are under 5 years of age, \$50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(G) Wife and six children:—

(a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and the maximum age no matter what be the ages of the others, the maximum allowance may be given, being \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(b) If one or several children are between 5 and 10 and others younger \$54.50 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If all children are under 5 years of age, \$53 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(H) Wife with seven or more children under the maximum age no matter what be their ages may be given the maximum allowance of \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

NOTE.—In all the foregoing cases, payment of allowances for the wife and children of a man undergoing vocational training will be made direct to the wife, unless otherwise deemed advisable by the Commission in individual cases.

6. Married men living in their own homes, sixty (.60) cents per day extra.

7. A widowed mother if she be dependent entirely for support on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance during the time he was in service, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

8. The parents of a man undergoing vocational training if both are old and incapable of work, and if they are entirely or partially dependent on the son in question, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

9. *Widower's children.*—The guardian of a widower's children who are under the maximum age shall be paid the following rates:—

(a) One child, \$10 per month.

(b) Two children, \$17.50 per month.

(c) Three children, \$22 per month.

(d) More than three children, \$3 per month for each child in excess of three, with a maximum payment of \$35 per month.

10. When a child reaches the age of five or ten or the maximum age between the first of the month and the last day of the month the birthday shall be regarded as on the last day of the month.

11. Payments under these regulations shall be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training whether the man has secured employment or not.

12. In the preceding clauses wherever the term "maximum age" occurs it means sixteen years old in the case of a son and seventeen years old in the case of a daughter.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS,

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX 11.

P.C. No. 976.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON THE 12th APRIL, 1917.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 7th April, 1917, from the President of the Military Hospitals Commission, submitting as follows:—

In the application of the powers granted by the Order in Council of 29th June, 1916 (P.C. 1472), several matters have arisen which make it necessary to modify and extend these powers.

In clauses 2 and 6, payment of subsistence allowance is provided for men undergoing vocational training, where such men are living at their own homes or in lodgings, at 60 cents per day. Owing to the largely increased cost of living it has been impossible in some cases to procure board and lodging, especially in Western Canada, at this rate. Very strong representations have been received by the commission that \$1 per day is the lowest amount upon which it is possible for a man to procure board, lodging and laundry.

An omission was made in the last Order in Council in consequence of which single men were not granted \$8 per month in the same way as married men.

Several cases have arisen where men with a disability enlisted. On discharge from the service it was found that this disability had been aggravated. Pension however, is only based upon the aggravation. It has been found that this aggravation sometimes prevents a man from returning to his previous occupation. If a minimum allowance is fixed, such men may be re-educated.

Clauses 7 and 8 provide for payment to a widowed mother and to the parents of a man undergoing vocational training when such payments are necessary. No provision is made for cases where the widowed mother or other relatives of the soldier have been receiving assigned pay from him, or are proved to be wholly or partially dependent upon him, but where separation allowance has not been given; nor for cases where the widowed mother or other relatives, subsequent to a soldier's return to Canada, become dependent upon him.

The attention of the commission has been drawn by the Department of the Naval Service to the fact that no provision has been made for giving vocational training to officers and men of the Canadian Naval Service and its reserve force, i.e., the Royal

Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve (Overseas Division). It has been pointed out that the officers and men of these forces are equally upon active service as the officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the Commission has been asked by the Department of the Naval Service to submit an amending Order in Council so as officially to include them. It has been further pointed out that a large number of Canadians are serving in the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps and other Imperial forces, who should also be included.

The minister therefore recommends that the scale of pay and allowances for men undertaking vocational training after their military pay has stopped (set forth in Order in Council, P.O. 1472, of 29th June, 1916) be cancelled and that the following be substituted therefor:—

(1) Single men, "living in," free board and washing, plus \$8 per month. Where the total amount received by way of pension and this allowance is less than \$16 per month, an additional allowance shall be granted, so that the minimum amount receivable shall be \$16 per month in addition to free board and washing.

(2) Single men, "living out," \$8 per month, plus \$1 per day subsistence allowance. Where the total amount received by way of pension and these allowances is less than \$46 per month, an additional allowance shall be granted, so that the minimum amount receivable shall be \$46 per month.

(3) Married men, "living in," free board and washing, plus \$8 per month, with the following additions:

(A) For wife having no children, \$35 per month, less pension of husband.

(B) Wife and one child—

(a) If the child is under the maximum age and over 10 years of age \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pensions regulations.

(b) If the child is under 10 and over 5 years of age \$39.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If the child is under 5 years of age, \$38 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(C) Wife and two children—

(a) If both children are between ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age, and the other between 5 and 10, \$47 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(b) If both between 5 and 10, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(c) If one is between 5 and 10 and the other 5 years old or less, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(d) If both are under 5 years of age, \$41 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(D) Wife and three children—

(a) If all three children are between the ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if two are between 10 and the maximum age and the third under 10, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and two between 5 and 10, \$50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

- (b) If all three are between the ages of 5 and 10, or if two are between the ages of 5 and 10 and the third younger, or if one is between the ages of 5 and 10 and two are younger, \$45.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (c) If all three are under 5 years of age, \$44 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(E) Wife and four children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the other two, \$53 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and the others younger, \$48.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (c) If all four are under 5 years of age, \$47 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(F) Wife and five children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and 10, no matter what be the ages of the other children, the maximum allowance may given, which is \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$51.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (c) If all the children are under 5 years of age, \$50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

(G) Wife and six children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the others, the maximum allowance may be given, which is \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (b) If one or several children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$54.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.
- (c) If all the children are under 5 years of age, \$53 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(H) Wife with 7 or more children under the maximum age, no matter what be their ages, may be given the maximum allowance of \$55 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the pension regulations.

NOTE.—In all the foregoing cases, payment of allowances for the wife and children of a man undergoing vocational training will be made direct to the wife, unless otherwise deemed advisable by the commission in individual cases.

4. Married men living in their own homes. \$1 per day extra.

5. A widowed mother, if she be dependent entirely for support on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive Separation Allowance during the time he was in service, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. A widowed mother, or a mother who is not widowed, if she be dependent entirely or partially on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son

made an assignment of his pay to his mother, or can prove to the satisfaction of the Military Hospitals Commission that he has regularly sent a portion of his pay to his mother; or a sister or other dependents, if the soldier who is receiving vocational training made an assignment of his pay to her or to them or can prove to the satisfaction of the Military Hospitals Commission that he has regularly sent a portion of his pay to her or to them, the said mother, sister or other dependents, may be paid an amount equal to the assignment made or payment sent by the soldier, provided that such amount shall not exceed the amount which would be paid under the authority of this Order in Council to the wife of a married man without children.

7. The parents of a man undergoing vocational training, if both are old and incapable of work, and if they are entirely or partially dependent on the son in question, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

8. Widower's children.—The guardian of a widower's children who are under the maximum age shall be paid the following rates:—

(a) One child—\$10 per month.

(b) Two children—\$17.50 per month.

(c) Three children—\$22 per month.

(d) More than three children—\$3 per month for each child in excess of three with a maximum payment of \$35 per month.

9. When a child reaches the age of 5 or 10 or the maximum age between the first of the month and the last day of the month, the birthday shall be regarded as on the last day of the month.

10. Payments under these regulations shall be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

11. In the preceding clauses, wherever the term "maximum age" occurs, it means 16 years old in the case of a son and 17 years old in the case of a daughter.

12. The provision of this Order in Council shall apply to all members of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Auxiliary Forces, who were bona fide residents in Canada at the outbreak of the present war, who are unable to return to their previous occupations by reason of their disability incurred on service in the present war.

13. The provisions of this Order in Council shall be operative from 1st April, 1917.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX 12.

On March 28, 1917, the following letter was sent to each of the vocational officers of the commission:—

SIR,—I have been directed by the president to prepare a statement for Parliament on the work of the commission from its inception to date. I am anxious that this report should be a full statement of all the activities of the Commission. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will furnish me with a report on the work under your supervision along the following lines:—

1.—A general statement regarding the work.

2.—Reports of teachers on special points of interest which they may have found in their work.

- 3.—List of classes with monthly attendance, reports and the total number of individuals trained.
- (a) Average number of pupils in each class.
- (b) Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.
- (c) Report accompanied by statements regarding the effectiveness of training.
- (d) Total number of prospective re-education cases at present taking training in the convalescent hospitals or in connection with the convalescent hospitals.
- 4.—A few illustrations of men who have benefited by vocational training or by re-education with comparative statement of wages previously and subsequently earned.
- 5.—Average length of time re-education will take.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL,

Secretary.

Replies to the above letter are attached as follows:—

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (a) | From the vocational officer for Ontario. |
| (b) | “ “ Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. |
| (c) | “ “ Manitoba. |
| (d) | “ “ Saskatchewan. |
| (e) | “ “ Alberta. |
| (f) | “ “ British Columbia. |

APPENDIX 12 (A).

OTTAWA, April 20, 1917.

*From the Vocational Officer,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Toronto, Ont.*

*To the Secretary,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.*

SIR,—In accordance with your request, I have the honour to inclose herewith, a report of the Vocational Branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. NICHOL,

Vocational Officer of Ontario.

REPORT OF THE SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO.
VOCATIONAL BRANCH.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Classes for vocational training have been organized in connection with the following hospitals:—

Spadina Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.
Central Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto.
Sir Sandford Fleming Military Convalescent Hospital, Ottawa.
Richardson Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.
Elmhurst Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston.
Whitby Military Convalescent Hospital, Whitby.
Dunedin Military Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton.
Victoria Military Convalescent Hospital, Hamilton.
New Infirmary, Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.
Central Military Convalescent Hospital, London.
Byton Sanatorium, London.

Preparatory classes for those requiring elementary education are established in connection with the Military Convalescent Hospitals and are conducted by the instructors under the Commission. Training in commercial subjects such as book-keeping, stenography, and general office practise is offered, while shop courses in woodwork, cabinet-making, wood-carving, shoe-repairing, harness-making, and other trades are being formed.

A special feature of vocational work in Ontario is the support received from the authorities in charge of the Technical and Art Schools at Toronto, Hamilton, and London. These, with their selected staffs of specialists, their well organized courses, and superior equipment, have been placed at the service of the Commission, and vocational training in this province has been on a firmer basis ever since the policy of co-operation with these institutions was adopted. Students at Toronto are enrolled for mechanical and architectural drawing, machine shop practice, electricity, steam and gasoline engineering, industrial design and many other technical branches. Similar though smaller classes are carried on at Hamilton and London.

Purely as a mental diversion during convalescence, Arts and Craft Work, in wood and metal, is carried on at Ottawa, London and Toronto. Embroidery, Lacework, Fancy Box-making, Raffia Work and Basketry occupies the time of bed-patients and others in hospitals and Sanatoria. Work done by patients from the Freeport Sanatorium, Kitchener, attracted much favourable attention at the recent Exhibition in Toronto.

Besides those in the classes mentioned, others are taking courses in business colleges, conservatories of music, high schools and other educational institutions. A number have been given opportunities by being taken into factories and being taught branches of trades requiring actual shop experience to learn. For instance—Private H. Collins of Sault Ste. Marie, a structural steel worker, was placed with the Liquid Air Company, West Toronto, and taught the process of oxy-acetylene and thermit welding.

The organization and system of enrollment for Vocational Training, initiated and elaborated at the Spadina Military Convalescent Hospital, Toronto, is to be the model for similar institutions elsewhere. No man is allowed to start Vocational Training until the Medical Officer considers him fit. When the Medical Officer is satisfied as to a man's condition, he reports to the Vocational Officer and is assigned to one or other class. Advice is given the man on starting, and during the course. Strict supervision is maintained and all absences inquired

into at once. No one in need of vocational guidance is neglected, while the sanction of the Medical Officer insures that the time of the adviser is not wasted in interviewing men not ready for training. Men who will later become re-educational cases can thus make a start on subjects preparatory to subsequent vocational training in new occupations while less disabled cases can make good use of their time during convalescence in improving their education, or increasing their wage-earning capacity, in addition to the advantage incidental to the mental diversion of the courses.

When men are not so disabled as to be prevented from their former occupations, (in other words, are not re-educational cases), they have been urged to take up courses during convalescence, which would improve their skill, and open up wider opportunities on their return to civil life. Many have availed themselves of this advantage, and have so profited by the instruction given that they regard it as a great hardship if compelled to give up the course before completion. The Principal of a leading Technical School has instanced several cases of men, who had been doing excellent work, but were compelled to leave before completing the course, and points out the very material advantage it would have been had they been able to finish the course.

Disappointment and dissatisfaction at these broken courses reflects itself in the attitude of other men, who when approached with a view to enrollment, point out such cases and express doubts whether entering a course is worth while. To obviate this either the Vocational Officer should be consulted when men's discharges are pending, so that they could be postponed for deserving students for a short term, with vocational allowance given after discharge in which to complete the courses. The length of the extended period being determined by the Vocational Officer in consultation with the Instructors.

Vocational training of returned soldiers is not without its difficulties. Some of these are inherent in the work; others originally presented themselves but have now been overcome, others still exist which might be overcome by changes in policy.

The difficulty of obtaining a stable class organization at once presents itself. The personnel of the classes is constantly changing. Men are entering daily, while others are leaving owing to discharge. There are constant interruptions for medical attention, dental treatment and massage. Some are too ill to attend, others are on pass, while others again are transferred to other hospitals. In fact the classes are in a constant state of flux.

When the idea of vocational training was initiated there was much misconception on the part of both hospital authorities and men; the former were unsympathetic and the latter displayed no enthusiasm or interest. Some men were indifferent and others antagonistic fearing a reduction of their pensions if they improved their earning ability. Clearer understanding has, however, almost dispelled these prejudices and in the institutional routine vocational training has become a hospital function.

At the beginning there was everywhere a lack of suitable class room accommodation. This was especially the case in Toronto, and it was a considerable time before the Commission was able to obtain accommodation in premises convenient to the hospitals. While the same difficulty did not at first present itself at London, conditions there have since changed, and the classes are in danger of being crowded out entirely.

At Whitby the classes at present are being carried on in the hospital wards, this can only be a temporary arrangement and a vocational building is a necessity. The removal of orthopaedic patients from the Central Convalescent Hospital, Toronto, where there is no vocational class room, to the Booth Memorial Building in North Toronto, where provision is being made for vocational training will greatly relieve the situation in Toronto.

There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining trained teachers especially in the shop courses. Even before the war there was a scarcity of qualified instructors in practical subjects. Unless the vocational teacher possesses actual shop experience he

cannot command the respect of his students. On the other hand if he cannot explain trade processes clearly and convincingly he will fail as a teacher. There are few available men who possess these qualifications. Even in academic subjects the instructor of returned soldiers has especial demands made upon him. Such a man must be particularly masterful, tactful and resourceful. It has taken considerable time to gather a staff, but the results have justified the selection.

ONTARIO VOCATIONAL CLASSES REPORT OF ATTENDANCE FOR JANUARY.

Hospital.	Place.	Subject.	Enrolled.	Average.
Cent. M.C.H.	Toronto	Civil Service	17	7.9
" "	"	Telegraphy	16	6.3
" "	"	Carpentry, etc.	6	3.0
" "	"	Commercial	16	4.3
" "	"	Motor engine	14	4.8
Spadina	"	Preparatory	20	7.0
" "	"	Civil Service	12	2.2
" "	"	Machine shop	8	4.1
" "	"	Motor engine	20	7.0
Central	London	Preparatory	18	5.8
" "	"	Wood-carving and cabinet-making	14	7.5
" "	"	Machine shop and draughting	18	9.8
Victoria	Hamilton	Preparatory	12	5.3
" "	"	Machine shop and mechanical drawing	8	3.6
Sir Sandford Fleming M.C.H.	Ottawa	Preparatory		
Total			199	

ONTARIO VOCATIONAL CLASSES, REPORT OF ATTENDANCE FOR FEBRUARY.

Hospital.	Place.	Subject.	Enrolled.	Average.
Central M.C.H.	Toronto	Motor engine	8	2.9
" "	"	Architectural drawing and building construction	4	1.4
" "	"	Civil Service	19	8.8
" "	"	Telegraphy	16	6.8
" "	"	Commercial	7	4.6
" "	"	Woodwork	12	3.3
Spadina	"	Machine shop	12	4.4
" "	"	Motor engine	20	9.7
" "	"	Showcard writing	1	1.0
" "	"	Preparatory	15	6.0
" "	"	"	15	5.3
" "	"	"	16	4.6
" "	"	Commercial	13	4.8
" "	"	Gas engine	2	1.0
Central	London	Elementary, commercial and Civil Service	13	6.5
" "	"	Machine shop practice and draughting	20	7.8
" "	"	Wood-carving	19	6.0
" "	"	Telegraphy	1	
Victoria	Hamilton	Machine shop practice	13	4.4
" "	"	Elementary	13	5.7
Sir Sandford Fleming M.C.H.	Ottawa	Preparatory	17	4.6
" "	"	Mechanical draughting	6	5.4
Total			262	

ONTARIO VOCATIONAL CLASSES REPORT OF ATTENDANCE FOR MARCH.

Hospital.	Place.	Subject.	Enrolled.	Average.
Central M.C.H.	Toronto	Civil Service	25	11.0
"	"	Commercial	11	6.1
"	"	Telegraphy	14	7.7
"	"	Carpentry	31	8.0
Spadina	"	Elementary	20	10.3
"	"	"	20	13.3
"	"	"	13	2.7
"	"	Motor engine	20	8.9
"	"	"	16	6.5
"	"	Industrial design	5	2.2
"	"	Draughting	6	2.0
"	"	Machine design	2	1.8
"	"	Power plant engine	1	
"	"	Presswork	1	
"	"	Machine shop practice	16	5.8
"	"	Commercial	17	7.7
Central	London	Elementary, commercial and		
"	"	Civil Service	13	7.3
"	"	Wood-carving	13	5.5
"	"	Machine shop practice	16	6.6
Byron Sanatorium	"	Elementary and commercial	6	4.0
Whitby M.C.H.	Whitby	Mechanical drawing	12	11.0
"	"	Preparatory	34	19.3
"	"	Miscellaneous	3	1.6
Victoria	Hamilton	Preparatory	8	3.0
"	"	Motor mechanics	3	1.2
"	"	Mechanical drawing	1	0.8
"	"	Machine shop practice	5	3.2
Sir Sandford Fleming M.C.H.	Ottawa	Preparatory	11	3.9
"	"	Art metal and machine drawing	4	3.2
"	"	Shorthand and typewriting	7	3.7
"	"	Cabinet-making, carpentry and mechanical drawing	6	3.3
Elmhurst M.C.H.	Kingston	Elementary	18	2.1
Total			378	

3. (b) Total number of re-educational cases undergoing training after discharge, 16.

3. (c) As the work of re-education has only been in operation for three months—being started in January—it is impossible to make an adequate report at this stage. All who have commenced courses have been attending regularly, and making good progress. None have taken their final examination.

3. (d) Total number of prospective re-educational cases at present taking training in convalescent hospitals or in connection with convalescent hospitals, 161, distributed as follows:—

Whitby	85
Kingston	15
Spadina, Toronto	10
Central, Toronto	40
London	5
Hamilton	Nil.
Ottawa	6

Total number of individuals trained since Vocational Branch of Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission was started, 643. Total enrollment by subjects, 909.

5. The length of time of re-education will depend on the subjects of the course and the capacity of the man. Some subjects will require much longer courses than others to attain to a fair wage-earning knowledge, while the disabilities of some men and their natural aptitude will call for a longer training than with others. The average length of training of the men already has been six months.

APPENDIX 12 (B).

REPORT OF VOCATIONAL OFFICER, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES,
APRIL 1, 1916, TO MAY 1, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Sec. Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Vocational training for convalescents was started in Montreal, Que., and Sydney, N.S., on April 3, 1916. Part-time teachers who gave one to two hours each day to the work were engaged at first and were later replaced by men who gave their full time. On April 26, 1916, vocational work was introduced into the Parks Convalescent Home at St. John, N.B., and on June 13 classes were begun at Savard Park Home, Quebec city. In the middle of November, instruction was commenced at Laurentide Inn Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. On January 15, 1917, six of the patients of the Lake Edward Sanatorium were appointed to give instruction in English, French, Agriculture, Book-keeping, Stenography, and Typewriting. The Commission was very fortunate in finding a well-qualified staff among the convalescent soldiers to carry on this work. In March a full time instructor who had had several weeks' experience at Laurentide Inn was sent to the Charles Dalton Sanatorium to establish classes there. In April teachers were appointed and work started in general subjects, industrial drawing, shoe repairing, novelty making, woodworking, and automobile running and repairing at Pine Hill Convalescent Home, Halifax. New homes are being opened in Kentville, Halifax, Sydney, N.S., and at Fredericton, N.B., so that the expansion of the vocational work will have to keep pace with the other activities of the Commission.

The difficulties of carrying on this vocational training while the man is a patient in a convalescent home are obvious. He is there chiefly for his medical treatment and the educational work is supplementary and secondary. Regular classes cannot be held for any long periods each day, because the men are not strong. Continuity of attendance is impossible because of the many regular appointments of each man for medical parade, dental parade, massage, electrical treatment, relapses of sickness, dressings, medical boards, special leave, etc., etc. The men themselves are at all grades of proficiency when they enter. New men are entering all the time and students are being discharged continually. The problem resolves itself into a task of almost entirely individual instruction where a teacher cannot properly attend to a group larger than fifteen or twenty pupils. The period of convalescence is often not more than two or three months, and the technical subjects in which a man can acquire a working proficiency that may help him to earn a good living in an occupation other than the one he formerly followed are exceedingly few. Therefore the vocational training supplied in the convalescent homes is, for the most part, that instruction which is general or which will give them more proficiency in the trades they previously followed.

At the Savard Park Military Convalescent Hospital, Quebec, there is a large strip of arable ground which belongs to the institution. Major J. D. Pagé, the Medical Officer in charge of the Home, is an expert poultry fancier and horticulturist. Under his interested co-operation an instructor was secured from the Provincial Department of Agriculture and a general course in agriculture was provided. Every Saturday is given over to this work. Nearly all of the patients attend the lectures and over half of them take notes. A regular series of lectures is given, covering broadly the

fundamental points necessary for the intelligent management of a mixed farm. This series extends over a period of eight weeks and is then repeated so that nearly every patient gets the benefit of the whole courses before he is discharged. The lecture period of an hour is followed by a practical demonstration of two hours on some phase of farm work, such as poultry raising, bee-keeping, horticulture, gardening, etc. A caretaker who is an experienced farmer was secured for the home so that he could perform most of the heavy manual labour, leaving the lighter tasks to the convalescent soldiers. A flock of poultry was secured and the men formed an "Invalid Soldiers Club." A careful account is kept of all the money spent for food which the hens consume. An egg record has been opened for each hen and those which do not render service for the grain consumed are placed in the pot for the table. The club joined an egg circle and sells the eggs in the regular way. In this manner each man is taught the proper methods of caring for a flock of hens in a truly scientific and business-like manner.

In the larger convalescent homes where there are enough men desiring special training in different subjects to justify the salary of a teacher, other classes are conducted. Instruction is offered in the care and operation of the automobile, shoe repairing, novelty making, metal working, electric wiring, preparation for civil service examination, architectural and mechanical draughting, practical mathematics, surveying etc. The main aim of all the vocational training during convalescence is to provide interesting and practical occupation for the soldiers.

The greatest difficulty has been to find enough proficient teachers. Canada as a whole has not developed technical education to the same extent as the United States or the leading European nations so there is only a limited supply of specialized instructions at best. Many of these went overseas in the expeditionary force and most of the ones who remain in the institutions at home do not wish to leave their permanent positions for what looks like a more or less temporary service. Further than this, returned soldiers in the main object to being taught by men who have not enlisted for active military duties. Therefore the lists of those who have returned from the fighting abroad are continuously scanned for possible instructors. As the work has progressed more and more of the teachers have been picked from among the men in uniform.

The work in shoe repairing presents an interesting illustration of the economy which may be practised in such a great institution as the military establishment in Canada. When the regular army boots are badly worn they are condemned and new ones issued. The discarded boots were sold from ordnance stores at intervals by tender to the highest bidder. An arrangement has been made whereby the condemned boots of the army are now turned over to the classes in any desired quantity. This gives the learners all the work they can handle and it does not matter if they spoil a few pairs. In order to cover the cost of materials the repaired boots are placed in the regular regimental canteens where they are sold to the soldiers at \$1.50 per pair. The canteen charges 5% for the service of selling, the actual cost of the materials used is deducted, and the balance, minus a certain percentage for overhead charges, is retained to the credit of the soldier and given to him on his discharge into civil life. Many of the shoes which are badly worn are stripped to the uppers, a little slice taken out of the back, and then re-lasted down to boys sizes. This gives the students the practise of virtually making a whole boot by hand and the re-made boots are easily picked up by married soldiers for their boys. Thus a little economic circle has been established with a waste eliminated and a double service performed.

In the woodworking classes, articles of furniture are made for the most part and are sold by voluntary organizations. In Montreal, the Soldiers' Wives League exhibited the products of the class in woodworking at a bazaar in the autumn of 1916, and over \$1,000 worth of orders poured in during one week. No piece of work is made which is not useful and decorative and no sentimental value is put upon things simply

because they are made by soldiers. A quantity of material like hospital bed trays, massage tables, etc., for the convalescent homes have been made in the workshops. The men are able to make an extra 50 cents to \$1 a day and often amass a tidy little sum, which they receive when they leave the hospitals.

A number of empty rifle cartridge cases were secured from the battle fields in France and served as the basis of the manufacture of novelties such as button hooks, tea bells, manicure files, envelope openers, paper knives, ink erasers, shoe horns, etc. These make attractive war souvenirs and find a ready sale. This light occupation is best adapted to serious shell shock cases where an interesting work requiring no mental strain is needed to restore the men to their normal mental state.

The greater the variety of courses offered, the greater is the number of men who attend the classes. Of course the facilities for vocational training meet with a varying response from the convalescent soldiers. Generally speaking, about a fourth of the men look upon the chance as a golden opportunity and are exemplary students. Another fourth need a little urging before they are convinced of the utility or desirability of the classes, but become regular attendants after they once start. Still another fourth can be secured as students only after considerable persuasion and are irregular in their attendance. The last fourth is composed of men of (1) very mature years who are convinced of their inability to learn, (2) men who thoroughly knew their trades and who have suffered no disability that prevents them from returning to their old occupations, and (3) men who are indifferent to any ordinary appeal for self-betterment. According to regulations, all men in convalescent homes can be forced to attend classes unless excused by the Medical Officer, but this last fourth are not made subject to compulsion because they would learn little and would spoil the spirit of the classes. The main actuating motive of the soldiers is to gain such knowledge that they can secure easier or better jobs than they had before enlistment. Those who enter the woodworking or novelty-making class are spurred to effort usually by the desire to make a little extra money.

Such divergent opinions have appeared from time to time as to the desire and desirability of soldiers going back to the land, that a partial survey of a part of the men in three homes was made in March. The homes selected were as follows:—Grey Nun's Home, Montreal, Que.; Savard Park Convalescent Home, Quebec, Que.; Parks Convalescent Home, Saint John, N.B. At Savard Park most of the soldiers had been attending classes in agriculture. The men in the Grey Nuns had been recently taken for a day's observation trip to MacDonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., where talks were given to them emphasizing the desirability of taking up agriculture as an occupation. The men surveyed were picked at random and were almost all returned from active service in France. The results of the questionnaire are as follows:—

1. Are you satisfied with the treatment that has been accorded you by the Military Hospitals Commission?

Yes.	No.
Grey Nuns, Montreal... 150	Eleven had minor grievances which were quickly settled by referring them to the proper authorities.
Savard Park, Quebec... 36	
Parks, St. John... 26	

2. Return to Original Occupations.

(a) What was your occupation before enlistment?

Grey Nuns, Montreal.

Baker.....	4
Bank clerk.....	2
Barber.....	1
Bartender.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1
Boilermaker.....	1
Brakeman.....	1
Bricklayer.....	6
Butcher.....	1
Carbuilder.....	1
Carpenter.....	2
Carriage maker.....	1
Caterer.....	1
Cement mixer.....	1
Chauffeur.....	2
Chef.....	1
Chemist.....	1
Civil engineer.....	2
Clerk.....	13
Conductor.....	3
Construction foreman.....	1
Cook.....	1
Corset presser.....	1
Draughtsman.....	3
Driller.....	1
Electrician.....	4
Elevator runner.....	1
Engineer.....	2
Farmer.....	7
Fireman.....	4
Floor polisher.....	1
Foreman (factory).....	1
Furniture polisher.....	1
Gardener.....	1
Labourer.....	12
Lather.....	1
Lineman.....	1
Linotype operator.....	1
Loom-fixer.....	1
Machinist.....	7
Mason.....	1
Messenger.....	1
Model maker.....	1
Moulder.....	2
Motor boat engineer.....	1
Motor mechanic.....	1
Painter.....	3
Paint grinder.....	1
Paper maker.....	1
Patternmaker.....	1
Plasterer.....	3
Presser.....	1
Prospector.....	1
Riveter.....	1
Rodman.....	1
Sailor.....	2
Salesman.....	8
Sheet metal worker.....	1
Soldier.....	1
Stableman.....	1
Steamfitter.....	6
Student.....	3
Teamster.....	6
Telegrapher.....	1
Tinsmith.....	1
Valet.....	2
Warehouseman.....	1
Weaver.....	1
Wireman.....	1

Savard Park, Que.

Baker.....	1
Bank Manager.....	1
" Messenger.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1
Bell boy.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1
Bushman.....	1
Cheesemaker.....	1
Decorator.....	1
Farmer.....	6
Fish curer.....	1
Joiner.....	1
Longshoreman.....	1
Lumberjack.....	1
Labourer.....	1
Modeller.....	1
Miner.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1
Switchman.....	1
Spinner.....	1
Saw setter.....	1
Shipper.....	1
Tailor.....	2
Teamster.....	3
Tinsmith.....	1
Yardsman.....	1

Parks Home, St. John, N.B.

Actor.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1
Clerk.....	2
Farmer.....	6
Fireman.....	1
Iron moulder.....	1
Labourer.....	5
Millwright.....	1
Packer.....	1
Salesman.....	2
Seaman.....	2
Steamfitter.....	1
Trackman.....	1

(b) Do you intend to return to your previous occupation?

Yes.		No.	
Grey Nuns..	47 or 30%	85 or 54%	
Savard Park..	15 or 42%	16 or 44%	
Parks Home..	9 or 33%	16 or 59%	
	71	117	
Uncertain.		Total Questioned 221.	
Grey Nuns..	26 or 16%	Answered yes..	35%
Savard Park..	5 or 14%	" no..	52%
Parks Home..	2 or 8%	Uncertain..	13%
	33		

(c) Those who did not intend to return to previous occupation gave the following reasons:

Grey Nuns—No figures.

Savard Park—

Thought themselves unfit, 12 or 75%
Wanted change.. . . . 4 or 25%

Parks Home—

Thought themselves unfit, 12 or 75%

3. Vocational Training.

(a) Are you taking any vocational training at present?

Grey Nuns—No figures.

Savard Park—

Yes.. 32 or 88%
No.. 4 or 12%

Parks Home—No figures.

(b) Number of men enrolled in each of the following classes:

Grey Nuns—No figures.

Savard Park—

French.. 9
English.. 13
Arithmetic.. 5
Shorthand and typewriting.. . . 10
Italian.. 1
Bookkeeping.. 6
Agriculture.. 14
Shoe repairing.. 6

Parks Home—

General.. 9
Commercial.. 9
Woodworking.. 6

4. Agricultural Work.

(a) Did you ever work on a farm?

Grey Nuns, Montreal—

Yes.. 57 or 35%
No.. 100 or 62%
No answer.. 5 or 3%

Of these 30 did not wish to return to rural life.

The period of service varied from three months to 15 years, the average being four to six years.

Savard Park—

Yes.. 19 or 53%
No.. 17 or 47%

The period of service varied from six months to 25 years, the average being eight years.

Parks Home—

Yes.. 16 or 59%
No.. 11 or 41%

The period of service varied from few weeks to 15 years, the average being six years.

(b) What kind of work did you do?

Grey Nuns—

General..	42 or 74%	Of those who had worked on a farm.
No answer..	15 or 26%	Of those who had worked on a farm.

Savard Park—

General..	19 or 100%	Of those who had worked on a farm.
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Parks Home—

General..	16 or 100%	Of those who had worked on a farm.
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(c) Did you work for yourself or for hire?

Grey Nuns—

For self..	16 or 28%
For hire..	22 or 39%
No answer..	19 or 33%

Savard Park—

For self..	15 or 79%
For hire..	4 or 21%

Parks Home—

For self..	9 or 56%
For hire..	5 or 31%
For both..	2 or 13%

5. Agricultural Instruction.—Would you be willing to take some training in agriculture?

Grey Nuns—

Yes..	36 or 22%
No..	116 or 72%
No answer..	10 or 6%

Savard Park—

Yes..	6 or 17%	Five of these wished no further training in agriculture.
No..	26 or 72%	
Uncertain..	4 or 11%	

Parks Home—

Yes..	9 or 33%
No..	15 or 56%
Uncertain..	1 or 4%
No answer..	2 or 7%

Summary—

Yes..	51 or 24%
No..	157 or 67%
Uncertain..	5 or 2%
No answer..	12 or 7%

6. Assessed Land Settlement.

Grey Nuns—

Yes..	38 or 23%
No..	122 or 76%
No answer..	2 or 1%

Savard Park—

Yes..	12 or 33%
No..	98 or 50%
Equivocal..	2 or 6%
Have farms..	4 or 11%

Parks Home—

Yes..	10 or 37%
No..	13 or 48%
Have farms..	2 or 7%
No answer..	2 or 7%

Summary—

Yes.. . . .	60 or	31%
No...	153 or	54%
Have farms... . .	6 or	9%
No answer... . .	3 or	4%
Equivocal... . .	2 or	2%

8. Would you then make farming your life work?

Grey Nuns—

Yes.. . . .	36 or	22%
No...	120 or	75%
No answer... . .	6 or	3%

Savard Park—

Yes.. . . .	14 or	39%
No...	19 or	53%
Uncertain... . .	3 or	8%

Parks Home—

Yes.. . . .	10 or	37%
No...	13 or	48%
No answer... . .	1 or	4%
Do not like farming..	3 or	11%

Summary

Yes.. . . .	60 or	34%
No...	152 or	59%
No answer... . .	10 or	6%
Do not like farming..	3 or	2%

The striking points brought out in this trial survey seem to be as follows:—

(1) Over half of the convalescent soldiers do not intend to return to their former occupations, usually because they think themselves unfit or hope to get into something they think easier or better.

(2) Over half of the returned men have never had any experience on a farm.

(3) Of the men who have worked on a farm over half of them do not wish to go back to rural life.

(4) Men who own farms or who have worked on farms for some time and are returning to the land usually think they know enough about agriculture and wish to get no training in this subject.

(5) Among those who express a desire to take up farming if training in agricultural and financial assistance are provided by the Government, there are a number who have the idea that the farm is to be a gift for their military services and that they can settle on it for a few years and then sell it.

The whole impression gained from the survey was that the returned soldier had become accustomed to the close social contact with great numbers of his comrades in military life and dreaded the loneliness and comparative isolation of rural life.

After the introduction of the Farm Settlement Bill for war veterans into Parliament at its present session and the announcement of grants of land with subsequent loans for assistance in equipment, there was a new interest exhibited among the soldiers and a more serious consideration among them of taking up farms. With an active propaganda, generous financial grants, continuous technical advice and serious effort for the establishment of adequate social life in rural settlements where the soldiers would go, there is no doubt but that 10 or even 20 per cent of the returned men could be led back to the land. This desirable condition will be easier to secure when peace is declared, the special manufacturing activities contingent to war conditions cease, unemployment increases, and the members of the expeditionary force begin to return in large numbers.

PINE HILL CONVALESCENT HOME.													15
Total number enrolled.....													11
" " sessions.....													24
" " attendances.....													15
" " different soldiers enrolled.....													15
PARKS CONVALESCENT HOME.													20
Total number enrolled.....													37
" " sessions.....													78
" " attendances.....													61
" " different soldiers enrolled.....													4
ROSS MILITARY CONVALESCENT HOME.													16
Total number enrolled.....													15
" " sessions.....													54
" " attendances.....													241
" " different soldiers enrolled.....													6
CHARLES DALTON SANATORIUM.													3
Total number enrolled.....													22
" " sessions.....													4
" " attendances.....													55
" " different soldiers enrolled.....													283
Grand total different Soldiers enrolled.....													2
													196

"E" UNIT.

[illegible]

* Classes transferred to Montreal Technical School.

The greatest benefit derived by the men is the hardening of mind and muscle in preparation for civilian life. For many months they have not been compelled to think for themselves, nor have they been forced to think of their own food or raiment or the welfare of their families. For the greater part of the time the daily effort required in military life has not been as great as they formerly made in earning a living. After the pain and suffering of their wounds are allayed, they spend many weeks in hospitals and convalescent homes in a state of pampered and glorified idleness. The classes fill in the gaps between the other items of routine such as massage, physical training, etc., and produce a well-ordered and well-rounded day, much like the civilian life which they are rapidly approaching. Before the vocational training was introduced, many of the men dreaded to be discharged and cut off from military pay and allowances, but since the classes have been well established some men who have gained new wage-earning ability from their acquired technical knowledge often welcome their discharge and boldly step into better positions than they ever occupied before.

In all cases the attempt is made to provide class rooms and workshops right in or adjacent to the convalescent homes. With such an arrangement the men can be called out of their classes for massage, medical examinations, etc., and can be better controlled than if they had to go to an institution at some distance from the hospital. The technical education is a part of the curative treatment and supplementary to the medical treatment. The classes, therefore, cannot be carried on with the same regularity and smoothness as in a public school. In Montreal, the instruction was first given in Khaki League Convalescent Home No. 2 for men in the two other Khaki League Homes and in the recreation room of the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home for the men in that Institution. When the Drummond Street Home was opened, it was found that all the space in the homes was needed for hospital purposes to accommodate the increasing number of patients. It then became necessary to get some central location where instruction for the men in all four convalescent homes could be held. The authorities at the Montreal Technical School were approached and with the utmost willingness gave the Commission a large hall to be subdivided into rooms, the use of the automobile laboratory and two large class rooms. This has become the principal centre of educational effort in Montreal and can accommodate 250 men. McGill University, with like generosity, offered the use of the machine shop, the woodworking shop and draughting rooms. A class in machine tool operating was started at McGill in March and has proved of great value both as interesting training and in its utilitarian application. The soldiers who are unable to walk are carried back and forth in regular bus.

Vocational training for tuberculous men presented a complex problem because of the limitation of personal effort imposed by the treatment of the disease. The men are allowed exercise for only a short time each day. They can undertake no work which would tend to stress the pectoral muscles of the chest. Patients recline on porch chairs most of the day time in the open air. The winter weather is often so severe that the men are compelled to wear mitts or gloves. Work was first started at Laurettide Inn, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., in November, 1916. A separate vocational building was erected where some of the windows were fitted with plain white muslin instead of glass to insure free ventilation without cold draughts. One part of the building was fitted up for handicraft work in wood and metal and the other part for general and commercial classes. A simple equipment consisting of woodworking machinery, comprising a hand saw, jointer, and post borer has been installed so that the men may not overstress their chest muscles in sawing, planing or boring. Handicraft work in reed and raffia and sign writing are also offered to the men. While they are on the porches they seem to like best to do embroidery and turn out some highly creditable work.

Time hangs very heavily on the hands of a man taking the treatment for tuberculosis. He gets the best of food and fresh air and has little diversion. One of the

symptoms of the disease seems to be a reckless optimism about his own condition. Therefore the vocational work serves as a valuable adjunct to the medical treatment. It makes the men more patient and amenable to discipline and creates in them the contented, happy frame of mind that is necessary to a quick recovery. Moving pictures are provided for the evening entertainment and the Universal Film Company and other producing companies furnish reels twice a week free of charge. Capt. J. R. Byers, M.O. i/e Laurentide Inn and other experts in the treatment of tuberculosis have testified to the effect that the vocational work and moving picture entertainment have been of great value in getting a high percentage of arrested cases among the soldiers. The medical authorities divide the patients into three classes:—

- (1) Bed cases in which the disease is very active.
- (2) Porch cases in which the disease is being gradually subdued and overcome.
- (3) Exercise cases in which the men are allowed a gradually increasing amount of walking out or other exercise.

Class (1) are given no vocational work.

Class (2) carry on light work such as embroidery, raffia weaving, basketry, drawing, and directed study with diversion and profit.

Class (3) are offered woodworking, gardening, typewriting, sign writing, mechanical drawing and motor mechanics.

All of the work is very closely watched and if a man overexerts himself so that he has an appreciable rise in temperature he is put back into the previous class.

The re-education of those men who were so disabled that they could not return to their former occupations was not begun earlier on account of the delay in the appointment of special medical officers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces who were authorized to act on Disabled Soldiers Training Boards. The exigencies of some cases demanded immediate attention so that half-dozen men were placed in various courses which would ensure their future success in business or industry, if they availed themselves thoroughly of the instruction given them. Up to the date of this report none of the men has completed his course so that the effectiveness of the work has not been tested.

A number of the classes in technical subjects such as industrial draftings, care and operation of the automobile, shoe repairing, etc., have been effective enough to virtually re-educate some disabled men who have had a long term of convalescence. Some of the men who have been in the homes for a period of four to six months have attained enough proficiency to enter their old occupations on a higher plane or enter new occupations altogether. Those who are to be re-educated along certain lines start serious work while they are convalescent so as to accomplish part of their term of re-education before they are discharged from military service.

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of the training given during convalescence unless the soldier is followed up and the particulars about his employment are ascertained. It has not been possible to do this, but some cases of distinct betterment through the knowledge gained in these convalescent homes have come to our notice. Some of the men have voluntarily written letters to their old teachers some of which testify to very considerable improvement in the man's wage-earning power. In giving the following details of the cases of a few soldiers the names are not mentioned for personal reasons.

No. 13358—Pte. ——— 5th Battalion.—

This private was born near Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1880. He was one of a family of 25, 19 of whom are living. His father and mother were married when they were 16 and can now boast of a family of 4 boys and 15 girls. When he was one year old, his father emigrated to Providence, R.I. He was never inside a school-house and was put to work in a cotton mill when he was eight years old. At the age of eleven, he cut loose from the family and has earned his own way ever since. He started as a teamster for \$5 per week and board. After following this line of work for six years, he was engaged by the Maxwell-Briscoe Company in Providence as a tinsmith's helper at \$12 per week; when he saw that he was not learning very much about the trade, he changed his position with the same firm and was given an opportunity to learn to drive the motor cars in testing them out before they were sent away to the purchasers. For this he received \$18 per week and was content for two years when he lost his position. He then went to Nanaimo, B.C., as a teamster, handling four horses for a Railway Construction Company, receiving \$90 per month and board, when the contract was completed he went to Lytton, B.C. and worked there for a half breed Indian who had a sub-contract in railway construction and was able to extract the same wage as in his previous job. After a few months, he went to Hope, B.C., where he was given an eight horse team to drive, and fared as well in regard to wages. By this time he had saved \$3,000 and had acquired enough self confidence so that he went in with a partner and set up in business as contractor for moving houses and building concrete foundations for dwellings. In a few months he had lost his whole savings that had been so carefully garnered. His financial disaster and the declaration of war were almost simultaneous, so that he enlisted with the 5th Battery. At Salisbury Plain Camp in England he acquired his military knowledge and rheumatism. He was 17 months in the trenches and was one day buried by a high explosive shell and damaged to the extent of one broken rib and a broken nose. In addition to this, rheumatism developed again. He was returned to Montreal as a convalescent soldier. During the second week of his arrival at the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home, he started to learn English. This constituted his school training and he proved to be an apt pupil. When he was sent from the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home to the Montreal General Hospital for some special treatment, he telephoned to the Instructor and asked that his books be sent to the Hospital, so that he would lose no time in acquiring the new knowledge. After four months training in English, he thought he had secured enough proficiency to enable him to meet his every day needs. In reply to a letter which he wrote to his sister, he was told by her that it was impossible that he should have acquired enough knowledge to be able to write the letter and she strongly doubted that he was the real author. Three months ago he entered the Machine Tool Operating class which is one of the opportunities for instruction at the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home, and has made such progress that he is now ready to enter a munitions factory and take any ordinary position in the production end of shell producing. He has looked upon all of the education offered to convalescent soldiers as his great opportunity and has lost only half a day in six months from the class, except when sent by the Medical Officer at the Convalescent Home to the Hospital. Naturally, Private ——— is a hard worker and says that he has always tried to do every job a little better than the man he was working with. Physically, he is a small, wiry French Canadian, with tremendous endurance and has never been known to take a drink.

After he had been at work a short time, he wrote one of his old teachers the following letter:—

"As you know, for the past four weeks I have been at work in the tool room of the Dominion Bridge Company, and I just thought I would like to drop you a line to express my thanks to the Military Hospitals Commission.

"When I came back from the front in October, 1916, I was not able to read or write and so I went into the school class at the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home. As you will now see from this letter, I can now make a pretty fair show for myself.

"When the M. H. C. opened the machine shop at McGill I decided to take up the course, as I wanted to get a trade for myself, I had never worked on machines before, so I had a lot to learn, but I stuck with it, and when I got my discharge three months later, I was able to secure my job with the Dominion Bridge Company. I received \$21.10 per week since I started. The foreman told me this week that he was going to put me on a new machine and this would mean more money for me. I expect to get about \$30 per week.

"If it had not been for the school I never would have been in the place I am to-day. Before the war, I was driving a team at \$15 per week. I had also worked on a pile driver at \$18 per week, so you see I am now able to earn almost twice as much as I could before. I hope all the returned boys will see the chances they have in the school and make the most of them.

"With best wishes for yourself and the school.

I am,"

The following communication explains itself.

No. 61013.—Pte. ————— 22nd Battalion.

"I was discharged yesterday. So, to my regret I will no longer be able to attend your class.

"But, on the occasion, I wish to express my satisfaction for the good and practical instruction I secured from you, in connection with my trade, throughout my convalescent period.

"Before I enlisted, I was an ordinary machinist, and, I often realized then that I was lacking of some technical information, especially such as is related with shop sketching and the reading of blue-prints.

"Now, I feel that I can go back to work with pride, because I have learned, through your instruction, to understand better the importance and advantages of my trade, and because I am assured that now I can work myself up rapidly and command better salaries and positions.

"You have, Mr. —————, set me on this path and I wish to thank you heartily for it.

"Yours respectfully and obliged, and will you please send me a letter of recommendation of some kind; I will appreciate it."

The following letter was written by a man who was an excellent machinist, but had never been able to read drawings with any facility. After two and a half months instruction in mechanical drawing in which the man showed an extraordinary ability, he was discharged. He immediately stepped into a position as a foreman because of his new knowledge a very satisfactory salary.

No. 51340—Pte. —————, P.P.C.L.I.

"Despite my 30 years of experience as a mechanic, I can state, that, through your instruction and assistance, my efficiency and earning power were considerably increased.

"The fact is that, at the outbreak of the war, when I enlisted, I was earning about \$3 a day at my trade. At present since I am discharged from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able, now, to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before.

"This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, Mr. _____, and, my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

The following statement was made by a man who had always desired to get some training in mechanical drawing, but had never before had the opportunity. After two months instruction, he had developed such a facility, in this branch of work, he was able to secure a position as a junior draughtsman in a government department and will succeed because he is now in an occupation where he finds joy in his daily work.

No. 24933—Pte. _____ 13th Battalion.

"This is to certify that prior to my enlistment for overseas service I was employed with the Duncan Milk Co. of this city receiving \$12 per week, as driver. I spent nine years on a farm. I always had a liking for drawing and felt that if ever I had the chance I would take up a course in mechanical drawing. This opportunity was offered to me at the Grey Nuns Convalescent Home, Montreal, where, after six weeks constant application to the work, I am in a position to accept an appointment with the Pensions Board at Ottawa with an initial salary of \$75 per month."

No. 22921—Sergt. _____ 12th Battalion.

"It is indeed gratifying for us (returned soldiers) to know that there is such a place as the Vocational Training School, which we can go on our return to Canada.

"I had the pleasure of being there for two months studying shorthand and type-writing, and then through your recommendation, I was able to get a very good position as Visitor in the Montreal District Office of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for all you have done for us, and wish you and your staff every success in your fine work. I might mention that I shall find the knowledge of shorthand which I obtained in your school very useful."

The good that has been done by the vocational training cannot be estimated truly because these cases are ones which have come to the notice of the Commission only by chance. If it were possible to follow up the men who have passed out of the classes the information would justify a thousand times the effort to train them outside of the fact that the men recovered in the homes more quickly through being occupied in interesting work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F. H. SEXTON.

APPENDIX 12 (C).

WINNIPEG, April 11, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith the statement I have prepared in accordance with your letter of the 28th ultimo, and trust it will be sufficient for your purpose.

Yours truly,

WM. J. WARTERS,
District Vocational Officer, M.H.C.

STATEMENT ON RE-EDUCATIONAL WORK IN MANITOBA.

The ré-education of the returned soldier in this district is making good progress along general lines. The men whose cases have been passed upon by the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board and whose retraining has been approved by Ottawa, have, with very few exceptions, appreciated fully the advantages offered them. They have entered into the work with a full knowledge of the demand it will make upon their energies and they are willingly submitting to regulations and working hard to perfect themselves in their chosen callings.

The tendency of the men to choose sedentary occupations is one which we shall have to combat strongly. Many men seem unable to realize that, although partially crippled and incapacitated for their old work, they can still follow an active life of another kind. However, I hope that when our equipment is complete, and the machinery of our schools in a more settled and permanent state of organization, men of mechanical ability will realize what can be done by developing their natural bent, and will cease to desire training in commercial work, for which a great number of them are not at all fitted.

Our work at present covers all branches of commercial training, including training for the Civil Service; the raising and marketing of poultry; training in arts and crafts; automobile repairing and motor driving; traction and stationary engine work of all kinds; machine shop practice; electrical work of all kinds; blacksmithing; oxy-acetylene welding; shoe-repairing; telegraphy; instruction in manual training teaching; and commercial art and advertising.

I have until now been able to obtain my teachers from the various trades and good progress has been made in all classes. In this connection we are indebted to the Winnipeg School Board for the use of the staff at the Technical Schools and in these schools I have placed a number of our men under the instruction of the expert teachers there. I am hoping, also, to make arrangements for the holding of classes through the school vacation and for the employment of teachers who are disengaged at that time, when the equipment in the Schools has been placed at my disposal by the School Board.

I have received generous support and assistance from the different trades for which we are preparing our men. Gas tractors, stationary engines, motors, a steam pump, and an oxy-acetylene welding equipment have been loaned to us, and active help given in the matter of advice. Indeed, my path has been made easy by local business and educational men, and my most pressing need is suitable accommodation for the development of my work. This I hope to get in the near future.

REPORTS OF TEACHERS.

Machine Shop Practice.

"I find the work very interesting because the men, with very few exceptions, are so cheerful and anxious to learn. But the sessions are too short for machine work and too far between, as the men spend too much time starting and stopping, just getting nicely into the work when they must stop, and by the time they come again they have either forgotten entirely, or have a very hazy recollection of the previous lesson. I would suggest a short course of, say, six weeks, in conjunction with some allied subject, such as forge work; and give the men a session such as they will have when they must work for a living, instead of a mere dab, as at present. I think a lot of the men feel about it the same as I do and hope the matter can be arranged, as I believe it would be very satisfactory. The work should be as practical as possible, as near actual shop conditions as it is possible to manage, so that when they go to work, the men will feel that they are just moving into a new shop instead of from a school to a shop.

"W. K. MULOCK."

Electrical Work.

"In reply to yours of the 3rd instant, I beg to state that, as Instructor of technical electricity in connection with the class for men training in automobile work, I have observed that about 50 per cent of the men are unfit to grasp the principles underlying ignition in the time allotted to them, as their preliminary education has been too limited. The other 50 per cent have shown, by the results of a test examination, that they will make first-class auto-mechanics, who will compete favourably with the men in the trade. The latter 50 per cent are handicapped, and often demoralized, by association with the first mentioned 50 per cent, whose only desire is to have the driving lessons.

"J. M. F. WILSON."

Blacksmithing.

"I advocate blacksmithing for returned soldiers for the following reasons: It teaches

1. The building and care of the forge fire.
2. The proper use of hand tools.
3. Heat treatment of metals.
4. General blacksmithing.
5. Tool smithing, including hardening, tempering, annealing and case hardening.

"I might say that this course is designed to run in conjunction with the machine and auto-classes and appeals strongly to the men for this reason.

"EDGAR R. WILLIAMS."

Commercial Art.

"The work of the returned soldiers in this class is all that could be desired, both men showing aptitude and interest in all forms of black and white design. I believe that we could arrange other forms of art activity along practical lines, which would open up a larger field for your men. If the two you send me are any indication, there seems a seriousness of purpose about the men that we could use to excellent advantage in their re-educational efforts.

"H. VALENTINE FANSHAWE."

Wood Carving.

"In answer to your letter, I would say that Pnr. J. E. Dixon shows originality and will find in work here, scope for his inventive faculties. He is interested in teaching and has a good manner with the boys. At first he found wood-carving difficult, but is now showing much improvement.

Pte. W. Ramage finds all wood work extremely interesting, shows facility with the tools and does really good work. As yet it is hard to tell how he would handle boys. Both these men seem interested in boys. In my judgment both would greatly benefit by a course in pedagogy and English.

"E. FARROW."

Manual Training Teacher's Course.

"Re your request as to report on returned men:

"They are men of first class character and, to say the least, of average ability. Mr. Dixon shows a keen interest in his work, but finds it somewhat difficult to obtain complete mastery of the tools, but is gaining ground rapidly. He also takes a keen interest in boys and this interest attracts the boys towards him. He has a strong personality and his individuality is displayed particularly along the line of invention.

"Mr. Ramage is an expert with tools and shows more than average ability in this respect. He is very much absorbed in his work and goes at it as though there were nothing in the world he would rather do. He seems to be a man of good reasoning ability and willing to do anything that is suggested to qualify himself for the work he has chosen.

"The great need in the case of both men is along the teaching line, the handling of boys in class, etc. and the one thing hopeful is that they realize this need and are anxious to develop to the best of their ability.

"W. W. PIERCE."

Gardening.

"The boys seem to be fairly well interested in chicken farming, but most of them seem to prefer gardening, more especially sowing seeds and pricking out the young seedlings in the greenhouse, making hotbeds, etc.

"F. NICHOLLS."

The above are all the teachers' reports that have come in to date but I think they are fairly indicative of the special points of interest and the difficulties likely to be met by our re-educational instructors.

List of classes, with reports on monthly attendance, etc.

Commercial Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	60
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	32
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	10
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	30

Arts and Crafts Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	16
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	5
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	1
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	8

Garden and Poultry Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	9
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	4
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	5
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	..

Automobile Engineering Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	28
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	13
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	9
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	8

Electrical Ignition Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	24
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	10
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	9
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	10

Machine Shop Practice—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	22
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	13
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	9
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	9

Oxy-Acetylene Welding Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	21
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	3
Total number of re-education cases.. . . .	8
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	1

Blacksmithing Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	12
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	9
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	6
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	4

Gas Engine Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	12
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	7
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	..
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	12

Telegraphy Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	4
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	2
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	4
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	..

Shoe-repairing Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	3
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	2
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	2
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	1

LIST of classes, with reports on monthly attendance, etc.—*Concluded**Commercial Art Course—*

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	2
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	2
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	1
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	1

Manual Training Teacher's Course—

Total number of individuals trained.. . . .	3
Average number of pupils, daily.. . . .	3
Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge.. . . .	3
Total number of prospective re-education cases for this work.. . . .	..

The total number of re-education cases mentioned in each course is the number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge. The men taking the automobile course and allied courses, with the exception of the Gas Tractor course, are the same, and in totalling up the number of individuals now taking training, should be regarded as one group of about twenty-four in number.

With reference to your paragraph 3, subsection (c), as very few of our men have yet completed their course of re-education and secured positions, it is impossible to obtain much in the way of a statement regarding the effectiveness of their training. As far as I have been able to ascertain, however, the training provided is quite effective.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEN WHO HAVE BENEFITED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING OR RE-EDUCATION.

Pte. W. F. Eddie. At college and earning nothing before enlistment. He took a commercial course for four months and is now earning \$70 per month with one of the railway companies.

Pte. W. Rollerson. Previously a stenographer, earning \$70 a month. Took a course of stenography and bookkeeping at Convalescent Hospital, Deer Lodge, and is now earning \$1,000 a year. Employed in the Customs House.

Pte. J. Bicknell. Was a polisher, earning \$60 a month. Took five month's course of commercial work and is now earning \$57.50 as bookkeeper in the Ordnance Department.

Pte. J. E. Billett. Was a general labourer previous to enlistment, earning a variable wage. He took a six months' course in woodworking room at Deer Lodge and is now earning an average wage of \$70 a month as a woodcarver at the Alaska Bedding Company.

Pte. Wilkie. Was a blacksmith's helper before enlistment. He took a short course in the blacksmithing and oxy-acetylene welding class at the Kelvin School and is now employed by the Winnipeg School Board as a blacksmith and oxy-acetylene welder, at a salary of \$90 a month.

With regard to the average length of time re-education will take, this, of course, is indeterminable. So much depends upon the physical condition of the men and the particular course of re-training chosen. Courses range from three to twelve months in duration: Possibly the average might be struck at six months for each man.

WM. J. WARTERS,

Vocational Officer.

704 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man.

APPENDIX 12 (D).

317 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST,
SASKATOON, Sask., April 7, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Secretary M.H.C.,
Ottawa, Ont.

REPORT OF WORK OF COMMISSION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 28th ult., requesting me to send you a report on the work under my supervision, I am to-day sending you answers to as many of the questions as possible.

Trusting that the enclosed information will be satisfactory, and assuring you of my willingness to supplement it in any particular, I am,

Yours respectfully,

H. W. HEWITT,
Vocational Officer for Sask.

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL WORK IN SASKATCHEWAN.

1. *A general statement regarding the work.*

Generally speaking, the vocational work of the Military Hospitals Commission in Saskatchewan has been restricted, for the reason that the accommodation at St. Chad's M.C.H., so long the only Home in the Province, was not large enough to accommodate the class 2 men requiring attention, who were consequently allowed to convalesce in their own homes. This, of course, meant that very few men were available for schooling, and that those who went to their homes and did not come back to the Convalescent Home for treatment were hard to get at, economically and practically, and thus did not receive the advantages of vocational training.

Apart from the smallness in numbers there existed, until recently, a lack of facilities for training men needing re-education. As the opening up of additional homes is about to remedy the condition of lack of accommodation, the creation of educational facilities now proceeding will remedy the condition of lack of training facilities.

It would appear that the vocational work of the Commission in Saskatchewan is on the eve of great development.

Quite a large proportion of the returned men in this province were at one time or another employed in farm work. Not all of these were farmers on their own account, and comparatively few own their farms. Under the circumstances, considering the arduous nature of farm work, and the long hours in this vocation, it is not to be wondered at that few men who have been incapacitated to any degree wish to return to farm hand work.

While the proportion of men wishing to take up agricultural subjects is not large, the proportion of men wishing to take up gas tractor engineering is large. With labour becoming more scarce and more expansive, tractors are becoming more widely used. Engineers of these tractors receive excellent wages during a good part of the year, and can get work in the winter which maintains them during that season. This is work which is within the ability of the average returned soldier to perform, and in its performance he is kept from drifting into the urban centres. The ordinary tractor schools give only a smattering of the subject, and the returned soldier, with the thorough training he receives at the University of Saskatchewan, will be in a position to compete on more than even terms with the civilian engineers. Up to the end of March nearly thirty per cent of the men who have been passed for re-education have been passed for gas and steam tractor engineering.

Development along the lines of previous training is afforded in the poultry farm and garden in connection with the home, in charge of an agricultural instructor. With the arrival of spring big developments of these subjects are anticipated.

Shoe repairing is a subject which is being introduced with success. It is being combined with harness repairing, the combination giving a vocation which has an almost unlimited field in the west, where each town has a big district to draw upon for such work. This subject is being taught in a very well equipped shoe repair school at Saskatoon.

Steam engineering is being taught at the University of Saskatchewan, which is installing special recorders in the boiler room in order to teach the subject the more practically. Engineers get good pay, and this subject is attracting ex-locomotive firemen and others with some preliminary experience in this connection.

Motor mechanics has a big field in Saskatchewan as elsewhere in the west, and a number of men are taking this course at the University of Saskatchewan.

The above subjects represent the manual activities of the students. Many need light work, or indoor work, and an endeavour is being made to train men in subjects which afford good opportunity for advancement and employment.

A purely business course is not considered attractive, as graduates of business institutes are placed in competition with too many other graduates. Those who are taking the purely business courses are either going to enter into business on their own account, have prospects of positions where this knowledge will be of great assistance, or have had training as clerks and wish to qualify as store managers in general stores.

Shorthand and typewriting is taught to comparatively few for the reason that only under special circumstances are returned men recommended for this instruction.

Municipal secretaryship training is a popular subject, with unlimited field for the profitable employment of the graduates of this department. This is taught practically by the business principal and the special instructor in the subject, who is a former municipal secretary himself, and an expert in his subject. The Provincial Government kindly donated copies of all acts and other literature needed. This will be a six months course, and graduates are already assured of employment at remunerative salaries. The fact that a uniform system of accountancy and forms prevails throughout the province, and that no school exists for the training of men in this subject, gives a clear field.

Courses in weed inspection and homestead inspection are being carried on in connection with the vocational training school at Saskatoon, with incidental instruction in road building, in order to give men some training in lines in which employment is being afforded.

A school of telephony is being opened up at the University of Saskatchewan, and the returned soldiers will be given an opportunity to qualify for the various positions in connection with this great field of work.

Telegraphy is being taught to several students, and a school of telegraphy is being organized at Saskatoon at the home there. Arrangements have been made for the absorption of the graduates.

In none of the branches in which instruction is being given is there a surplus of labour, consequently, the training being efficient and complete, there is no reason why re-educated men should not secure profitable employment on graduation.

Civil service examination instruction is afforded by the Commission and is being taken advantage of. Of thirty-six candidates who recently tried the special preliminary civil service examination, only one failed to pass and he failed in one subject only through an oversight on his part.

Co-operation on the part of educational institutions, municipalities, and citizens, is secured with ungrudging generosity, and with men anxious to learn, and a receptive public, the outlook is not in the least discouraging.

2. Reports of Teachers on Special Points of Interest they may have Found in their Work.

(a) Course must be adapted to the requirements of prospective employers. Realizing this the advice of representative men in the special subjects undertaken is always regarded with great respect.

(b) General school work is regarded with favour by returned men when the work is made very practical, and applicable to everyday life and experience.

(c) Typewriting has been found to be very beneficial as a means of loosening up stiff joints in the fingers, as misdirected movements are instantly revealed, and gentle constant movement of the fingers is necessary.

(d) Writing in the schoolroom is best taught by the business college teachers of the homes, who get surprising results from men with fixed caligraphies, where the ordinary school master has failed to do so.

(e) In nearly all subjects it is found that the men are deficient in allied branches, and consequently the courses are being made broad and comprehensive.

(f) Less than three per cent of the subjects for re-education have passed into the high schools, many having left school before getting into the 7th grade.

(g) Only an occasional man is found to be "lazy."

3. List of Classes with Monthly Attendance, Reports and the Total Number of Individuals Trained.

Number in training, March 31, 1917—

General school subjects.	48
Mechanics and engineering.	13
Motor mechanics, steam and gas tractor engineering.	17
Shoe repairing.	4
Municipal secretary course.	4
Commercial.	10
Civil service, qualifying.	2
Electrical engineering	2
Telegraphy.	1

As attendance is practically compulsory in all cases, the attendance was practically perfect in nearly all classes. The irregular time of entrance and departure of the men makes the average attendance low, and is hardly a fair method of reckoning attendance.

- (a) Average number of pupils in classes as above, with exception of the classes in general school subjects which average about twenty students. Other courses are running concurrently, a teacher having perhaps classes in two subjects at a time.
- (b) Total number of re-education cases undergoing training after discharge, 15.
- (c) Men we have training testify to effectiveness of the training, but only one or two have gone out to work, and statements from public unobtainable.
- (d) Total number of prospective re-education cases at present taking training in the convalescent hospitals or in connection with the convalescent hospitals:—

In hospitals and institutions at present training after being	
passed at Ottawa for re-education.. . . .	28
Passed but completed courses.. . . .	4
(Three civil service.)	
Passed but not yet commenced.. . . .	8
Recommended by D.S.T.B. but not yet passed.. . . .	11
Likely re-education cases in homes.. . . .	15
Likely cases under consideration, to be called in, etc.. . . .	50

Total prospective and present re-education cases.. . . .	116
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Total number of individuals trained to date.. . . .	4
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4. Cannot give specific information on this subject, as there is only one re-education case, with the exception of three civil service cases. The one graduate, in motor mechanics, has been offered a good position as traveller for an oil company, on account of his knowledge of motor cars. Previous salary was \$70 a month, and prospective salary \$100 per month and expenses. Good positions are awaiting some of our men in training, but the men have not gone out yet.

5. Average length of time re-education will take, 6 months.

Gas tractor engineering, 3 months.
 Steam tractor engineering, 4 months.
 Steam engineering, 6 months (theory).
 Motor mechanics, 8 months.
 Business and municipal secretary, 7 months.
 Shoe repairing and harness repairing, 3 months.
 Telegraphy, 8 months up.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. HEWITT,
Vocational Officer for Saskatchewan.

SASKATOON, April 7, 1917.

APPENDIX 12 (E).

REPORT FROM THE VOCATIONAL OFFICER FOR ALBERTA.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA AND THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Under the British North American Act, education is under the control of the Provincial Government. The Military Hospitals Commission when arranging for the educational and occupational work planned for the convalescent soldiers and for the re-training of the partially disabled soldiers, as provided for under Order in Council P. C. 1472 and Order in Council No. 976, found it in the public interest to consult and to develop a working arrangement with the Provincial Government through its Department of Education.

In May, 1916, after a conference between the Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission and the Minister of Education, an arrangement was agreed upon which was later confirmed as satisfactory to the Military Hospitals Commission and to the Provincial Government.

The essential features of the arrangement are as follows:—

1. *Administrative.*—(a) The Provincial Director of Technical Education, while retaining his official position in the Provincial Service to act as District Vocational Officer for the Military Hospitals Commission and to keep both the Minister of Education and the Military Hospitals Commission fully informed in regard to all matters pertaining to this special service.

(b) The Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission to have, if necessary, its membership extended in order to enable it to act in a general advisory capacity to the District Vocational Officer.

(c) A member of this Advisory Committee to be selected to act as a member of the Disabled Soldiers Training Boards in the centres where such Boards may be required.

(d) As a matter of economy and wisdom from the point of view of both the Province and the Military Hospitals Commission, the capital expenditure for what will be a temporary service to be kept at a minimum and the accommodation and facilities of institutions under Provincial control to be adjusted and extended in so far as may be found necessary to provide adequately for the service required, and especially for the re-training courses to be provided for the partially disabled men after their discharge from the service.

II. *Financial.*—(a) All expenditures necessary in connection with the administration of the Vocational Branch of the Military Hospitals Commission within the Province to be paid for by the Military Hospitals Commission.

(b) All expenditures necessary for the services of the Vocational Branch of the Military Hospitals Commission in the Convalescent Homes and the Hospitals under the control of the Commission and within the Province, to be paid for by the Military Hospitals Commission.

(c) That the payment of expenditures necessary for the services of the Military Hospitals Commission in connection with educational institutions under the control of the Province, be a matter of special arrangement from time to time between the Military Hospitals Commission and the Provincial Government through its Department of Education.

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE.

A—Central Office.

1. The initial arrangement made between the Minister of Education and the Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission was that the Provincial Director of Technical Education be appointed District Vocational Officer for Alberta by the Commission and that from May 1 until the end of the calendar year he devote one-third of his time to this new service. Owing to the development of the work, a new arrangement was agreed upon later to take effect on January 1, 1917, whereby the said official was to continue as District Vocational Officer and to devote approximately two-thirds of his time to the service of the Commission.

2. The development of the work in the office of the District Vocational Officer has made it necessary to provide first the part time service of a secretary, then her full time service, and at present, the full time service of two secretaries.

3. The responsibilities of the Central office include: (a) Official correspondence with the Vocational Secretary, the Accountant and the General Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, with the other branches of the Military Hospitals Commission in the Province, with the officers of the Headquarters Staff of Military District No. 13, with the officers in charge of the Military Convalescent Hospitals and the District Vocational officers in the other Provinces, and with the men and their dependents.

(b) Meeting at the Discharge Depot in Calgary all the men as they return, and, while joining with others in welcoming them, bring to their attention the opportunities provided for their interest and benefit during convalescence and for their re-training at the time of their discharge.

(c) Preparing and keeping up to date a complete list of all men who have returned who may be eligible under the regulations for retraining course. This includes, in addition to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the reservists and discharged men from the naval service or from the service of the Allies, who may be entitled under the regulations to a re-training course.

(d) Making the required surveys of each man who may be eligible for re-training, securing the medical reports required and bringing the cases before the Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards. Keeping the Minutes of the Meetings of the said Board and forwarding the required documents to the Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

(e) Organizing and supervising the occupational and educational work provided for in connection with the Military Convalescent Homes and Hospitals with due regard for and in co-operation with the medical and military branches of the service.

(f) Co-operating in the organization and supervision of the full re-training courses for discharged men, provided for in institutions under the control of the Provincial Government.

(g) Co-operating with the Secretary of the Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission in securing employment for the men when they have completed their convalescence or their re-training courses.

(h) Establishing and maintaining a co-operative relationship with organized labor and with employers to the end that the men may be guided wisely in their choice of a new occupation and, that, having received such training, they may not be confronted with any avoidable difficulties when they re-enter the commercial field.

(i) Making the required monthly Progress and Attendance Reports on all the men and classes to the Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

(j) Co-ordinating the educational work which the men undertake during convalescence in the Military Convalescent Hospitals and the work of the full re-training

courses which they are to receive after their discharge, in such a way as to have the former, so far as may be, prepare for the latter.

(k) Keeping in touch with District Vocational Officers in the other Provinces with a view to having Alberta men, who may be convalescing in some specialized hospital in centres outside of the Province, receive during their convalescence there, the kind of training which will count most toward helping them in the re-training course which they are to undertake in Alberta after their discharge. In a corresponding way co-operating with the other District Vocational Officers in regard to men in the Hospitals in Alberta who will go to other Provinces at the time of their discharge.

(l) Checking from time to time with the Pensions Board and with other sources of information to see whether or not there be any partially disabled men in the Province who have not received the attention to which they may be entitled from the Vocational Branch of the Military Hospitals Commission.

(m) Subject to the authority of the Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, to be responsible for all expenditures for the Vocational Branch of the Military Hospitals Commission within the Province, to keep the necessary records regarding the same, to have a cost accounting system which will reveal the cost of the services of the Vocational Branch in each centre and within each centre to distribute the costs between the various types of work that may be carried on. In each case the proper differentiation between current and capital expenditure to be made clear.

(n) To have the system of dealing with expenditures and accounting such that it fits in, with a minimum of inconvenience, with the cost accounting system being installed for the service of the Military Hospitals Commission as a whole, while at the same time, as a subsidiary system, it will carry the accounting to the point where further valuable relationships will be revealed which have special significance to the Vocational Branch. It is necessary for the said branch to be able to compare its educational accounting with its financial accounting if a proper check is to be kept on the service for which it is responsible.

B.—Educational and Occupational Work in the Military Convalescent Hospitals.

The central purpose of such work is to provide physical, social and mental occupation for the men and thereby contribute toward their recovery. It was found, however, that it was not only possible, but also desirable, to have the work given a more or less definite direction. For men who would be employed when discharged, the work provided enabled them to "brush up" their general school subjects and to get many helpful suggestions which would supplement their previous experience. For those who on account of the nature of their disability were going forward at the time of their discharge to full retraining courses, much of the work provided during convalescence served as a preparatory course.

In deciding what types of educational and occupational work to introduce, it was necessary to keep in mind (a) the physical and mental condition of the man, (b) the variation in their previous training and experience, and (c) their forward look. For those who desired to "brush up" their knowledge of general subjects and were looking forward to employment in the Civil Service or in commercial work, instruction in the general subjects which would prepare them for the Civil Service examinations and in the special commercial subjects has been provided. For those who were not inclined toward "book work" but toward mechanical lines, instruction in handicraft, practical mathematics and mechanical drawing has been organized. For those whose interests lay in the direction of farming and its related activities and for those whose disability was such as to require their being out of doors as much as possible, instruction and occupation in gardening and poultry raising has been provided.

The work was developed first at the Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital and has been in operation there throughout the year. At this institution the following courses have been and are now being offered:—

1. Opportunities for men to refresh their knowledge in general subjects.
2. Courses preparing directly for the Preliminary and Qualifying Civil Service examinations.
3. Courses leading toward commercial positions such as book-keepers, stenographers and office assistants.
4. Work in handicraft and mechanical drawing and practical mathematics for its therapeutic value and also as a preparation for employment or more advanced retraining courses at the time of discharge.
5. Work in poultry raising and gardening for its therapeutic value and also as a preparation for re-employment or more advanced courses in agriculture at the time of discharge.
6. Instruction in English for the non-English speaking men.

Early in the year 1917 a school was opened in the Military Convalescent Hospital at Frank with the same general purposes in view. Owing to the fact that this particular hospital is reserved for tubercular patients, the range of occupational and educational work which can be offered must necessarily be limited. Up to the present only one teacher has been employed in this hospital and his attention has been confined to the following courses.

1. Courses preparing for commercial positions such as stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, etc.
2. Practical mathematics for those who plan to go forward to definite re-training courses at the time of their discharge.
3. Steps are now being taken to provide for instructional and occupational work in poultry raising in connection with this hospital.

Within the last month arrangements are completed for the opening of a school in connection with the Military Convalescent Hospital in Edmonton and already very definite progress has been made. At the present time two teachers are employed and the following courses are being offered:—

1. Opportunities for men to refresh their knowledge of general subjects.
2. Courses preparing directly for the Preliminary and Qualifying Civil Service Examination.
3. Courses leading toward commercial positions such as bookkeepers, stenographers and office assistants.
4. Work in poultry raising and gardening for its therapeutic value and also as a preparation for re-employment or more advanced courses in agriculture at the time of discharge.

It is expected that instruction in handicraft, mechanical drawing and other subjects will be organized in the autumn. During the summer months special attention is being given to the work in gardening.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THE MEN WHO AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCHARGE ARE SO DISABLED THAT THEY CANNOT FOLLOW THEIR FORMER OCCUPATION.

Provision for the vocational training of the men whose disability at the time of their discharge is such as to make it impossible for them to "carry on" at their former occupation has been made by the active co-operation of the Provincial authorities and the Military Hospitals Commission. This service has been provided at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, the Provincial schools of Agriculture at Vermilion and at Olds, and at the Provincial Normal school, Calgary. Up to the present, it has called for no capital expenditure whatever on the part of the Military

Hospitals Commission. The only charge to the Commission apart from those connected with the maintenance of the men has been the salary of the additional instructors at the Institute of Technology and Art whose employment was made necessary on account of this special service.

The decision as to the new vocation for which a man is to be trained is a matter of first importance. The procedure requires consultation between the District Vocational officer, the man himself and the medical officer under whose care he has been during convalescence. Their recommendation is submitted to the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board and in turn its recommendation is submitted to the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa for approval.

In dealing with this question of definite vocational training, the District Vocational officer has considered the following points to be of first importance.

1. The man's present physical and mental condition and the probable permanent condition several years hence.

2. The man's nationality, age, previous education, vocational experience and family responsibilities.

3. The man's mental qualities, his disposition, his moral qualities, his attitude toward life's problems.

4. The man's forward look, what he is most desirous of undertaking.

5. The extent to which it may be a case of giving a man some supplementary training to enable him to get a position which he desires. This applies particularly to men over forty-five years of age.

6. The extent to which it may be a case of real vocational training for a definite occupation, involving two, three or it may be, four years of work.

7. Definite knowledge on the part of the District Vocational Officer of the industrial, commercial and professional situation in order that he may know, from time to time, the relative distribution of the probable demands for service in the various vocations and professions. This will enable him to avoid guiding the men toward vocations or professions in which there may be already a surplus of qualified people. The man must not only be trained for a new vocation or profession, but he must also have a reasonable chance to have his services utilized after he is trained.

8. Definite detailed knowledge, on the part of the District Vocational Officer and those responsible for giving the instruction under his direction, of the training which is best suited to prepare men for successful participation in the various vocations and professions. This will make possible the organization of co-ordinated and unified courses of instruction and training leading toward effective and adequate preparation of the men for their future. In that future, after the sentiment and enthusiasm of the war spirit has subsided, these men should find that they have been so trained and prepared that their positions are assured because of the superior type of service they are able to render on account of the training they have received.

NOTE.—The industrial and commercial survey of the province being made by the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, supplemented by other organized methods which this institution has adopted, will make available for the District Vocational Officer, who is also Principal of the Institute of Technology and Art, the information needed in establishing the connections referred to under (7) and (8) above.

9. The establishment and maintenance of a consultative and co-operative relationship with professional, commercial, industrial, productive and labour organizations.

10. The services of a medical officer who has made or is willing to make, in association with the District Vocational Officer, a special study of the relationship between physical disability and vocational work in order that the men may receive specialized medical supervision while taking their vocational training. This will enable the men and those responsible for their instruction and training to have the assurance that their choice of vocation is proving to be, or not to be, suitable in the light of their disability. This arrangement will make it possible to regulate under medical advice

the work of the men undergoing re-training after discharge. It will make it possible also to eliminate by preventive measures much of the casual illness which results in loss of time and decrease in efficiency.

11. If a psychologist who was also an educationist and who had specialized in psychology as related to vocational and professional work, were available, he could render most valuable service. As there are no specialists either in Canada or the United States who have this combination of training and experience, the best that can be hoped is to have some psychologists become students of this problem.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

I. GENERAL.

1. Number of men surveyed.. . . .	300
2. Number of men approved by M.H.C. for full retraining courses at time of their discharge.. . . .	108
3. Number of men who have received instruction during their period of convalescence but who have at the time of their discharge not been eligible for re-training courses.. . . .	70
4. Number of men who have been recommended by the Disabled Soldiers Training Board for full re-training courses, but whose cases have not as yet been decided by the Military Hospitals Commission.. . . .	43
5. Estimated number of men transferred to casualties or discharged, who should receive attention from the District Vocational Officer.. . . .	134
6. Estimated number of men now convalescing in the province who will have to be interviewed and possibly surveyed before the time of their discharge.. . . .	235

II. MILITARY CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS ENROLMENTS—APRIL, 1917.

1. <i>Military Convalescent Hospital at Frank for Tubercular Patients—</i>	
Commercial Course.. . . .	12
Civil Service, Preliminary.. . . .	14
Civil Service, Qualifying.. . . .	4
English for Non-English Speaking.. . . .	1
NOTE.—Number of different individuals involved in above enrolments..	21
2. <i>Military Convalescent Hospital at Edmonton, being Organized—</i>	
Civil Service, estimated initial enrolment.. . . .	10
Commercial Work, estimated initial enrolment.. . . .	10
Gardening and Poultry, estimated initial enrolment.. . . .	20
Evening Class—English, Commercial, Civil Service.. . . .	6
NOTE.—Number of different individuals involved in above enrolments..	25
3. <i>Military Convalescent Hospital, Ogden—</i>	
Civil Service, Preliminary Examination.. . . .	20
Civil Service, Qualifying Examination.. . . .	14
Commercial Work.. . . .	14
Handicraft and Mechanical Drawing (Day Class).. . . .	15
Handicraft (Evening Class).. . . .	4
Gardening and Poultry.. . . .	40
English for Non-English.. . . .	2
NOTE.—Number of different individuals involved in above enrolments..	65
Total number of men receiving instruction while convalescing.. . . .	131

III. VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES FOR ELIGIBLE DISCHARGED MEN.

1. <i>Military Convalescent Hospital at Ogden—</i>	
Civil Service Qualifying (included above, 11, 3).. . . .	11
English for Non-English Speaking.. . . .	1
Commercial Work.. . . .	7
Gardening and Poultry Raising.. . . .	2
2. <i>Military Convalescent Hospital at Edmonton—</i>	
Civil Service, Qualifying.. . . .	
Commercial Work.. . . .	2

3. <i>Provincial Normal School, Calgary—</i>	
Second Class Teachers' course.	1
4. <i>Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds, Alta.—</i>	
Mixed Farming.	8
5. <i>Provincial Institute of Technology and Art—</i>	
1. Mine Surveying (Coal)	1
2. Mine Examiner (Coal)	1
3. Mine Overman (Coal)	1
4. Mine Manager (Coal)	1
5. Land Surveying.	1
6. Architectural Draughting.	1
7. Building Inspection and Clerk of Works.	5
8. Sanitary Inspection.	2
9. Science of Moving Picture Operation.	5
10. Gas and Steam Engine Operation.	8
11. Automobile Mechanics.	13
12. Electrical Working.	2
13. Evening Class in English, Civil Service and Commercial Work.	13
Total number of men.	86
Grand total of men receiving organized instruction under the Military Hospitals Commission in co-operation with Provincial authorities.	
	200

IV. GRADUATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT.

1. No students have as yet completed a full re-training course, subsequent to discharge. A class in Automobile Mechanics graduates in July 1 if their course, as originally planned, is not extended.
2. Eighteen men are employed and attend the Evening Classes to study English, Civil Service or Commercial Work.
3. Forty-six men have been prepared for and passed the Preliminary Civil Service Examination. Another group of about thirty will present themselves for the examination in May (Preliminary). About twenty men have secured Commercial or Civil Service positions after taking the courses preparatory thereto, while convalescing. The majority of those who passed the examination preferred to do so before the completion of their convalescence and they then go on to prepare for the qualifying Civil Service Examination or Commercial Work, or it may be for some other re-training course which they are to complete after their discharge.
4. In regard to the seventy men who have received instruction during their period of convalescence, and who at the time of their discharge were not eligible for re-training, I am pleased to say that there has been little, if any, difficulty in finding suitable employment for practically all of them.

MEMORANDUM OF INDIVIDUAL CASES.

No. 20312, Pte. Henry Gerrish, 9th Battalion.—Pte. Gerrish before he enlisted was a teamster and had worked in the lumber woods and the railroads. His disability was due to the loss of his left arm. The arm was completely gone there being no stump whatever left. He received during his period of convalescence at Ogden instruction in commercial work, gardening and poultry raising. He also prepared for and passed the preliminary civil service examination. From the point of view of attitude, manner, general character and intelligence he was one of the most promising of men. Since his discharge after some skirmishing he received an appointment as postmaster in one of the smaller towns of the province at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. A development of special human interest occurred in his case. The young lady nurse who volunteered to go into partnership with him on his garden plot work while at Ogden—he has only the one arm—has finally consented to become his life partner. These young people are looking forward to the future with hope and confidence.

No. 503284, Pte. James Miller, No. 2 Tunnelling Company.—Private Miller worked in coal mining, above ground and in general labour before he enlisted. He had also some experience in checking freight. His disability was due to chronic bron-

chitis due to service. During his period of convalescence at Ogden he received instruction in commercial work with special attention to shorthand and typewriting and was afterwards given some experience in general office practice at the Institute of Technology and Art. He became particularly efficient in shorthand and typewriting and this, with his general character, attitude and ability led to his appointment on the staff of the local office of the Dominion Forestry Department at an initial salary of \$1,000 a year.

No. 18766, Corporal Wilfred E. Cummings, 12th Res. Bn.—Corp. Cummings before he enlisted had a somewhat varied experience. He worked as a receiving clerk in an express office, as a locomotive fireman and as a stationary steam engineer. His disability was due to ventral-hernia following an operation for appendicitis, both occurring while overseas. During his period of convalescence and for a few months thereafter he received instruction in automobile mechanics with such mathematics, drafting and electricity as should be associated therewith. He was an exceptionally energetic and capable student and was making splendid progress. A successful operation by the medical officer in charge of the Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital led to his complete recovery. He, then, re-enlisted in the C.A.S.C., sergeant in charge of the motor transport service. The training he had received during convalescence had prepared him for such service. It would, no doubt, have been better for him to have completed his training course before undertaking his new responsibilities.

No. 36645, Pte. Henry Boyce, 51st Bn. to 49th Bn.—Pte. Boyce before enlisting had worked as a teamster, a farmer and a salesman. His disability was due to gas poisoning and general weakness. During his period of convalescence he received instruction in mathematics, drafting, handicraft and gardening. He showed special ability in drawing and mechanical work. Toward the end of his period of convalescence he started a course in automobile mechanics and related mathematics, science, drafting and commercial practice. At the time of his discharge his disability was not considered to be such as to entitle him to re-training. He was appointed general laboratory assistant at the Institute of Technology and Art and has given very satisfactory service. Unfortunately his health has been seriously undermined and he has had a very serious illness, pneumonia, recently. He is still on pay at the Institute and when well enough will report again for duty. His ability in free hand drawing is such that he will be prepared on the side at the institute to become proficient in commercial design.

No. 20780, Pte. James Sinclair Holmes, 10th Bn.—Pte. Holmes before enlistment worked on the farm with his widowed mother and later became a locomotive fireman and had served three years of his apprenticeship as such. His disability is due to the loss of his left arm three inches from the shoulder. Since his return he has been trained to be a telegrapher and is now serving as station master and telegrapher in one of the villages in the province and is earning a salary of from \$105 to \$110 per month.

No. 19167, Sergt. Michael Slevin, 9th Bn.—Sergeant Slevin before enlistment was a pipe-layer and caulker by trade. His disability is due to an injury to musculo spiral nerve in right arm, to a compound comminuted fracture of humerus. He has been approved for a full re-training course in automobile mechanics and gas engine operation at the Institute of Technology and Art. He is now well advanced in the course and is proving to be a most promising student. His chum and he have planned to undertake a business enterprise a year hence and the course he is taking is to enable him to do his part. It is their intention to have a small flour and grist mill in one of the centres in the Peace River District. His chum is an experienced mill man. Sergeant Slevin is to take charge of the power plant (stationary gas engine) and to run a wood-cutting plant and he prepared also to deal with occasional repairs on the motor cars which are beginning to invade this new territory.

J. C. MILLER,
Vocational Officer for Alberta.

APPENDIX 12 (F)

VICTORIA, B.C., April 11, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report as Vocational Officer for the Military Hospitals Commission.

I trust you will find the statement satisfactory.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KYLE,
Vocational Officer for B.C.

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

March, 1917.

The vocational work undertaken by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia, which I have the honour to direct, may be described under two heads:—First, that which is provided for therapeutic reasons, on account of the opportunity it affords the returned soldier to pass his time pleasantly; and Second, that which is undertaken with the serious purpose of training for a new trade or occupation.

The endeavour to carry out these aims has thus far been seriously hampered and almost crippled by want of accommodation at the various convalescent homes, but this condition it is proper to report is now about to be remedied. Two fine workshops, one at Esquimalt and the other at Resthaven, are now in course of erection, where ample room will be provided for wood and metal working, for motor mechanics, as well as for the study of commercial subjects. The woodworking shop now in use at Esquimalt has accommodation for but seven men, and when any large piece of furniture is in course of construction it becomes quite inadequate for the purpose. At Resthaven the woodwork shop, which will accommodate only twelve men, is, it will readily be understood, hardly large enough for a convalescent home with one hundred and twenty-five inmates. In consequence of these unfavourable conditions, it would be unfair to criticize unduly the attitude of the returned soldiers towards the opportunities thus offered by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia. It must also be kept in mind that a large percentage of the men immediately after their return are not particularly anxious to second the efforts of the Commission in their behalf. They are looking anxiously forward to the time when they will be free to go home and, if possible, resume their former occupations. When their disabilities are such as to make this step impossible, they are ready to consider the privileges provided for their particular benefit. As might readily be supposed, indecision will characterize the course of men who are expecting every week to return to hospital for further operations or who may at any time be boarded and then discharged. On the other hand, those who realize that this term of convalescence will last three, four and even six months invariably reach an early decision and adopt a course which they expect will yield them considerable pleasure as well as profit.

In British Columbia there are few factories and other industries where disabled men who may have been retrained, can secure employment. Consequently, the Military Hospitals Commission labour in this province under a great disadvantage. It may be explained that the principal occupations of the men who enlisted are connected with the forests, mines and fisheries. It is needless to add that these industries call for workers who are not only able-bodied, but who possess unimpaired faculties. In support of this contention, the following vocational survey of the city of Vancouver, which may be taken as representative of the whole province, will thus serve to show the proportions of occupations followed by the white population:—

Trades and Occupations.

	Men.
Men working in the woods and forests: lumbermen, yardsmen, etc.—	
offices and headquarters in the city.. . . .	3,000
Carpenters, sash and door makers, box makers, pattern makers, wood-pipe makers.. . . .	300
Commercial occupations: shippers, transportation workers, book-keepers, clerks, customs employees.. . . .	1,200
Metal workers: engineers, machinists, brass workers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, moulders.. . . .	850
Teamsters	300
Dairymen.. . . .	120

As a result of the directive clues to be gleaned from this survey, the retraining of disabled men for new occupations in British Columbia is primarily taking a course leading up to commercial and clerical work, such as that of bookkeepers, stenographers, warehouse men, checkers, timekeepers, civil service and custom house officers. Such work can usually be followed by men who have had the misfortune to lose an arm, leg or eye. Preparations for positions as attendants at banks and theatres, as well as for positions as watchmen, may also be included in this category. Facilities for the retraining to which I have just alluded are provided at Esquimalt and Resthaven Convalescent Homes. As may be supposed, the introduction to such work is made in the mildest possible way, the hours of study and practice being increased with the growth of interest and the awakening of definite aim. Five men from each of these homes have already been successful in passing the Dominion civil service examination. The effect of the encouragement derived from these successes is already apparent in the improved work of the other soldier students.

After receiving their discharge from the convalescent homes, those men who have no claim on the Military Hospitals Commission for maintenance allowances, but who desire to study commercial work, find ready assistance from the Sprott-Shaw Business Institutes in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. When earnestness is in evidence the men are generally permitted to attend the classes free of cost. When, however, the men come under the care of the Military Hospitals Commission and pass the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board in the recognized way, the Sprott-Shaw authorities deduct thirty-three and a third per cent from their usual charges. In addition to this, many kindly helpful attentions are given which make the men feel at home in this institution. Encouraging reports come from all three Sprott-Shaw centres, on men who have lost an arm and who are being trained as book-keepers. A single landed man is reported to be exceeding all expectations as a typist. Seven commercial students are holding positions in the Administration Building at Esquimalt, and another is employed in the office of the Secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

A second line of training aims at the trade of engineering,—stationary, marine and electrical. Many men thus equipped find employment in logging camps and on steamboats plying between the camps and the sawmills. They are also in demand on farms as well as in workshops. A knowledge of the principles and practice of the gasoline engine (Which embraces training as to the care and management of the automobile) may also be included in this class of instruction.

For the reason already stated, viz: lack of accommodation at our Convalescent Homes, plans for an introduction to engineering and metal-work trades are not well advanced. I may, however, explain that gasoline-engine classes for returned soldiers of the Esquimalt Convalescent Home were promptly organized. A well-equipped classroom attached to a garage was secured in Victoria, and instruction under such favourable conditions was continued for several months. It was then thought desirable that these classes should be held at Esquimalt instead of Victoria, but as no really suitable premises could be found at the former place a further decision was soon reached in favour of postponing the gasoline engine class until such time as the building now in course of construction will be completed.

When the projected shops are erected at Esquimalt and Resthaven, an instructor will visit each place regularly and conduct the lessons on the principles and practice of the gasoline engine. The aim will be to make the instruction of a thoroughly practical nature. At each centre a chassis will be at the disposal of the class. A motor car will also be available in each instance for instruction in driving. It may be added that the two motor cars to be utilized were purchased by the returned men with funds raised by their own efforts. In addition to the facilities specified, there is a fully equipped motor repair shop in Victoria owned jointly by the School Board, Education Department and Military Hospitals Commission. Returned men who wish to become chauffeurs are drafted into this shop for instruction in making repairs. As a direct result of this tuition several men who were badly gassed in the trenches have taken up the occupation of chauffeur as a temporary expedient, with the intention of returning to their former vocation on regaining their normal health. There is a well patronized jitney-stand in Victoria conducted by returned soldiers. In Vancouver, returned soldiers are provided by the Military Hospitals Commission with evening courses at an excellent automobile school. The day classes are also open to them, but the instructor generously makes no charge for day tuition. Since our Victoria class has been temporarily disbanded, a few convalescent men have been sent to Vancouver to take the course referred to above. The results have been very satisfactory.

Those men who desire to qualify as stationary engineers for British Columbia attend a suitable school in Vancouver during the day or evening. This class of instruction was provided for some years by the Vancouver School Board, and is now proving of incalculable value to the returned soldier. The difficulty of meeting the requirements of the Examination Board, whereby a man must have had twelve months' firing experience before being entitled to enter for the test, is being overcome by working on the half-time system. In a similar manner arrangements have been made to train machinists, between two or three engineering firms and the University of British Columbia.

Much good, sound instruction is given in the woodwork shops at Esquimalt and Resthaven. As a rule the men have more orders for small objects than they can fill. Many demands on their time and skill are made by the Hospital authorities for necessary bedroom and office furniture. It is a pleasure to report that the men invariably show a great willingness to lend a helping hand. The medical officers look upon the men who frequent the workshops as their hopeful patients.

Gardening and poultry work are carried on at Esquimalt. The Poultryman's Club (made up of returned soldiers) has been disbanded on account of the withdrawal of members to Resthaven, but another organization of this kind will soon be formed at Esquimalt to carry on the poultry work. The gardening is in the hands of a group of enthusiasts (returned soldiers) who are working strenuously to keep the picturesque grounds in good order. Everything now looks as if the persistent efforts of the authorities to create interest in this particular direction, were going to be rewarded.

An effort is also made to keep the latest literature on agriculture at hand and available for the returned men, who have found both encouragement and inspiration from the regular visits of the specialists attached to the Agricultural Department

(Provincial). Bee-keeping will also be conducted this summer at Esquimalt and Resthaven under the personal direction of the President of the Bee-keepers' Association of British Columbia.

The following list of classes with the number of students enrolled and average attendance will enable a correct estimate of the work to be made:—

ESQUIMALT CONVALESCENT HOME.

<i>Commercial Class.</i>	No. Enrolled.	No. Sessions.	Total Attendance.	Average.
1916—				
May.	18	19	103	5.42
June.	18	22	94	4.27
July.	13	21	105	5.00
August.	14	23	119	5.17
September.	10	20	108	4.40
October.	16	21	149	7.09
November.	19	22	222	10.09
December.	18	19	117	6.50

1917—				
January.	11	22	90	4.09
February.	13	20	145	7.25
March.	9	23	143	6.21
Eleven months.	159	232	1,395	6.01

Woodworking Class.

1916—				
May.	12	14½	98	6.75
June.	14	16	112	7.00
July.	14	17	121	8.64
August.	12	18	126	7.00
September.	9	18	70	3.88
October.	7	16	71	4.43
November.	7	18	95	5.27
December.	7	18	75	4.16

1917—				
January.	4	24	73	3.04
February.	9	24	129	5.37
March.	9	27	150	5.55
Eleven months.	104	210½	1,120	5.33

Gasolene Engine and Automobile Class.

1916—				
July.	19	20	214	10.70
August.	19	20	117	6.15
September.	10	16	99	6.18
October.	10	19	98	5.15
November.	13	19	128	6.73
December.	9	13	50	3.84
Six months.	80	107	706	6.59

VANCOUVER.

Gasolene Engine and Automobile Class.

1917—				
February.	11	14	128	9.14
March.	8	27	156	5.77
Two months	19	41	284	6.92

RESTHAVEN CONVALESCENT HOME.

<i>Commercial Class.</i>	No. Enrolled.	No. Sessions.	Total Attendance.	Average.
1917—				
January	15	9	68	7.55
February	41	20	286	14.3
March	48	22	502	22.81
Three months	104	51	856	16.78
<i>Woodworking Class.</i>				
1917—				
February	5	23	10	2.00
March	11	27	160	5.92
Two months	16	50	170	3.40

RE-EDUCATION CASES UNDERGOING TRAINING.

In all, thirteen discharged men are at present undergoing vocational training and are drawing a maintenance allowance from the Military Hospitals Commission whilst so engaged. Of these, ten are in Vancouver (three engaged as motor mechanics, two as machinists, one as a toymaker, one as a stationary engineer, and three at clerical work); one man is in Victoria studying motor mechanics, while another is in New Westminster qualifying as a book-keeper. The last on the list is at Kamloops giving all his attention to poultry and gardening. It must be noted that every endeavour is made to train these men in the actual atmosphere of industrial work, and there is no evidence that they are neglecting their opportunities.

In contrast to this is the statement that three or four disabled men have left the Convalescent home without preparation for a future career. Their former occupation, coupled with a very moderate degree of intelligence makes retraining a difficult problem. Where such men are reliable, positions suited to their capabilities can be found for them, but when they cannot be depended upon, the difficulty of successfully reinstating them in civil life is wellnigh insuperable.

MEN WHO HAVE COMPLETED TRAINING.

Five disabled men have completed their training and are already at work. The reports received from their employers are very satisfactory and go to prove that their retraining has been effective. One of these men is employed in Vancouver as a janitor, having been successful in obtaining his heating engineer's papers. Before the war he was a lumberman. His ambition is now to return to the woods to take charge of a donkey-engine. The second man occupies a position as engineer in a sawmill, having secured the necessary papers to qualify him as such. Formerly he was a locomotive fireman, but a disabled arm prevents him from returning to his old occupation. The third man is a clerk in the Provincial Police Office, Vernon. Previous to the war he had no trade. The fourth man is a clerk in the Post Office, Victoria, while the fifth is a clerk in the office of the Secretary to the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission, Victoria.

NUMBER OF PROSPECTIVE RE-EDUCATION CASES.

It is estimated that there are forty-one men in the hospitals who will require to be retrained. Some of these are badly maimed and it is doubtful if a few of them will ever again be able to successfully compete with their fellowmen in business. The

advisability of making the convalescent home workshop the nucleus of a business undertaking conducted by the State for the sake of providing work for such cases as I have referred to, seems a step worthy of consideration.

An encouraging aspect of this retraining work is the way in which the men invariably keep up their earning capacity after undergoing such training. One young man who has a severe scalp wound was a farmer, teamster and general labourer, earning wages averaging \$60 per month. He has now a commencing salary of \$70 and is engaged at a much more agreeable occupation. Another was a lumberman and accustomed to earn \$3.50 per day, but he informed me that on returning to the woods to take charge of an engine he will receive \$4 per day. A third man was engaged as a night clerk in a hotel, night watchman on a boat, etc., with a salary of \$35 per month and board. He is now receiving \$65 per month and doing work of greater value and importance. It may be added that the men just referred to were badly wounded, especially the last named, whose life seems to have been miraculously spared.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME FOR RE-EDUCATION.

It is needless to say that the average time for retraining will depend entirely upon the adaptability of the man and upon his general intelligence. For clerical work the average time at a business institute should be from six to eight months, and where speed in shorthand and typewriting is required the period might well be lengthened. For engineering, twelve months would be necessary; for motor mechanics, twelve months; for chauffeurs, six or eight weeks; gardening and poultry work, six months. All of these statements pre-suppose that the men have been previously interested in the work in question.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

A scheme for land settlement is not yet decided upon in British Columbia, and the number of men who will take advantage of the opportunities offered will depend on the location of the land and whether or not it be clear of timber. As Vocational Officer, I have a list on hand of thirty-five experienced men who desire to participate in a community settlement when satisfactory arrangements are completed.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN KYLE,
Vocational Officer for B.C.

APPENDIX 13.

LIST OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS AND PRESENT SECRETARIES OF
PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

ONTARIO.—Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission.

Members:—

W. D. McPherson, Esq., K.C., M.P.P., Toronto, Chairman.
 John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Toronto.
 Robert J. Christie, Esq., Toronto.
 William Banks, Esq., Toronto.
 Honourable Senator Gordon, North Bay.
 Kenneth W. McKay, Esq., St. Thomas.
 Ernest J. Henderson, Esq., Windsor.
 W. F. Nickle, Esq., M.P., Kingston.
 George Lynch-Staunton, Esq., K.C., Hamilton.
 W. L. Best, Esq., Ottawa.
 J. Warwick, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

QUEBEC.—Soldiers' Employment Commission.

Members:—

Honourable Geo. A. Simard, Montreal, Chairman.
 Alphonse Verville, Esq., M.P., Maisonneuve.
 Honourable G. E. Amyot, M.L.C., Quebec.
 Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal.
 Jas. A. McManamy, Esq., Quebec.
 A. K. Cameron, Esq., Westmount.
 J. K. Edwards, Esq., Sherbrooke.
 Phi. L. Lasonde, Esq., Three Rivers.
 Fernand Rinfret, Esq., Montreal, Honorary Secretary.
 W. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Montreal, Honorary Secretary.
 J. Pye, Esq., Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee.

Members:—

Honourable R. M. McGregor, New Glasgow, Chairman.
 Sir Frederick Fraser, Halifax.
 Honourable Mr. Justice Harris, Halifax.
 John J. Joy, Esq., Halifax.
 D. H. McDougall, Esq., Glace Bay.
 Thomas J. Brown, Esq., Sydney Mines.
 Honourable John S. McLennan, Sydney.
 G. Fred. Pearson Esq., Halifax.
 F. H. Sexton, Esq., B.Sc., Halifax.
 William R. Wakeley, Esq., Halifax.
 Wensley B. MacCoy, Esq., LL.B., Halifax, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission.

Members:—

Thomas Bell, Esq., St. John, Chairman.
 Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, St. John.
 T. Carleton Allen, Esq., LL.D., Fredericton.
 J. E. Masters, Esq., Moncton.
 Dr. L. M. Bourque, Moncton.
 R. V. Bennett, Esq., Hopewell Cape.
 T. M. Burns, Esq., Bathurst.
 L. A. Gagnon, Esq., Edmundston.
 J. L. Sugrue, Esq., St. John.
 John H. Peat, Esq., Andover.
 J. D. Creaghan, Esq., St. John.
 Charles Robinson, Esq., Secretary.

MANITOBA.—Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission.

Members:—

Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
 Honourable T. C. Norris, Winnipeg.
 A. M. Nanton, Esq., Winnipeg.
 J. H. Ashdown, Esq., Winnipeg.
 G. V. Hastings, Esq., Winnipeg.
 G. W. Allan Esq., Winnipeg.
 J. S. Willmott, Esq., Brandon.
 Lieut. Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg.
 T. Hooper, Esq., J. P., Winnipeg.
 F. J. Baker, Esq., Winnipeg.
 Albert Pearce, Esq., Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission.

Members:—

Honourable H. E. Young, MD., LL. D., M.P.P.
 A. Stewart, Esq., Mayor of Victoria.
 A. W. Gray, Esq., Mayor of New Westminster.
 A. E. Planta, Esq., Mayor of Nanaimo.
 Alderman Joseph Hoskins, Vancouver.
 A. C. Burdick, Esq., Victoria.
 E. W. Hamber, Esq., Vancouver.
 J. H. Hill, Esq., Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Returned Soldiers' Commission.

Members:—

Honourable J. A. Mathieson, Chairman.
 Frank R. Hartz, Esq., Charlottetown.
 Charles Lyons, Esq., Charlottetown.
 Honourable Aubin E. Arsenault, Summerside.
 Neil McLeod, Esq., Summerside.
 John A. Macdonald Esq., Cardigan.
 James D. Stewart, Esq., Georgetown.
 Miss Nellie Gillespie, Secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN.—The Saskatchewan Division, Military Hospitals Commission.

Members:—

Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood, Regina, Chairman.
 His Worship the Mayor of Regina.
 His Worship the Mayor of Saskatoon.
 His Worship the Mayor of Moosejaw.
 J. W. Smith, Esq., Regina.
 R. H. Chadwick, Esq., Moosejaw.
 J. A. Maharg, Esq., Moosejaw.
 G. Harmon Jones, Esq., Secretary.

ALBERTA.—The Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission.

Members:—

Honourable Chas. W. Fisher, Cochrane, Chairman.
 M. C. Costello, Esq., Mayor of Calgary.
 W. T. Henry, Esq., Mayor of Edmonton.
 Alex. Ross, Esq., Calgary.
 H. W. Wood, Esq., Carstairs.
 Howard Stutchbury, Esq., Secretary.

APPENDIX 14.

On March 26, 1917, the following letter was sent to the Secretary of each of the Provincial Commissioners:—

DEAR SIR,—I have been directed by the President to prepare a report regarding the work of the Commission, to be laid on the table of Parliament. I desire this report to be as complete as possible and I am, therefore, anxious to include a statement showing the activities of the Provincial Commissions. I shall be much obliged if you will furnish the following information to reach me, if possible, by the end of the month,—

- 1, Statement regarding organization of your Commission.
 - (a) Copy of Order-in-Council or Act of Incorporation.
 - (b) Number of Branch Sub-committees.
 - (c) Number of correspondents.
2. Procedure followed in welcoming returning soldiers with statement regarding telegraphic or other notification to Branch Committees.
3. Number of men returned to Province.
4. Number of men found employment (a) Returned from Overseas. (b) Not been Overseas.
5. Number of discharged men unemployed (a) Returned from Overseas. (b) Not been Overseas.
6. Number of men returned from Overseas who have re-enlisted or have become attached to special service battalions or employed on Guard Duty.
7. Class of employment found.
8. Prospects of employment for the future.
9. Statistical statement showing previous occupation of men returning from Overseas, also showing present employment.
10. Methods adopted for obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of Employers and others.

11. Names and addresses of Returned Soldiers' Associations or Great War Veterans' Associations in your Province and of the class these organizations admit to membership.—

- (a) Men who have been in France.
- (b) Men who have been in England only.
- (c) Men who have been discharged in Canada.
- (d) Men returning from overseas on account of stoppage of working pay.
- (e) Men returning from Overseas as undesirables.
- (f) Students returning from Overseas to complete studies.

Yours faithfully,

E. H. SCAMMELL,

Secretary.

Replies to the above letter are attached as follows:—

- (a) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Ontario.
- (b) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Quebec.
- (c) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Nova Scotia.
- (d) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for New Brunswick.
- (e) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Manitoba.
- (f) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for British Columbia.
- (g) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Saskatchewan.
- (h) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Alberta.
- (i) From the Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Prince Edward Island.

APPENDIX 14 (a).

116 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.,

April 21, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that owing to very great pressure of business during the last few weeks, your letter of the 26th ult. requesting a report as to the work of this Commission is only now being replied to, but I trust that no inconvenience has been caused because of the delay.

(1) *Statement regarding the organization of this Commission.*

- (a) Copy of Act of Incorporation enclosed.
- (b) Number of Branch Sub-committees—47.
- (c) Number of Correspondents—54.
- (2) *Procedure followed in welcoming returning soldiers.*

As soon as men who are destined for points in Ontario are boarded at Quebec, a copy of the M.H.C. report containing full information as to the name, address, disability, condition, age, battalion, date of enlistment, etc., of each man is forwarded by the clerk-in-charge of the Discharge Depot to this office. On receipt of this inform-

ation a letter of welcome is despatched to each man together with a form for reply, whereby the men may report regarding their capacity for work, also as to any difficulty they may have experienced with regard to their pay or pension.

We are notified by telegram, immediately the men board the train at Quebec, of the expected time of arrival at divisional points in the province, together with the number returning. Arrangements are then made for suitable receptions at such points, and information of the time of arrival of men at their home town is, after the men have received their cheques and passes at the Convalescent Hospitals, sent on to our representative in each locality, so that relatives may be notified and local receptions organized.

In Toronto we have a committee whose duty it is to arrange for a fleet of automobiles to meet the returning men and provide private decorated street cars for the accommodation of the relatives on the journey from the depot to the Convalescent hospital. In addition a military band and guard of honour is always provided by the G.O.C., M.D. No. 2, to make the reception a fitting one to men who have sacrificed so much on behalf of their King and Country.

Short speeches of welcome are given at the hospital by gentlemen representing the different Patriotic organizations of the city, in addition to the chairman of the local branch of the Military Hospitals Commission and the chairman of this commission, who all inform the returned man and his relatives of the provision made by the different committees appointed to be of assistance to the returned soldier.

Daily lists of N.C.Os. and men discharged from the C.E.F. are sent to this office by the officer in charge of Records office, Ottawa, and the G.O.C., M.D. No. 2. It is from these lists that the names of men discharged before seeing overseas service are obtained.

The procedure in these cases is to forward the discharged man a form to complete with information as to his disability, the nature of employment desired, etc. When this form is returned we then endeavour in every possible way to be of assistance to the man in securing suitable employment or a settlement of any difficulty that may have arisen.

(3) <i>Number of men returned to province to March 15, 1917...</i>	5,400
<i>Number of men discharged before seeing overseas service...</i>	632
<i>British Reservists...</i>	83
	6,115

(4) *Number of men found employment...* 2,989

(5) *Number of discharged men unemployed.*

So far as we know there is no discharged soldier able and willing to work who is, at the present time, out of employment in this province.

(6) <i>Number of men returned from overseas who have re-enlisted or have become attached to Special Service battalions or employed on Guard duty...</i>	38
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(7) *Class of employment found.*

The class of employment found covers practically every kind of labour, but a large number of men desire, and are only fit for, light forms of employment, such as guards, watchmen, etc.

In Toronto the average weekly wages for the positions in which discharged men have been placed by this Commission averages \$16.02 and a much higher rate would have been attained if the numerous vacancies offered to us for skilled men could have been filled. This was, however, impossible, owing to the lack of suitable men.

(8) *Prospects of employment for the future.*

The prospect of employment of discharged soldiers in the future seems very bright indeed. Everywhere the tendency is to give the preference to men who have seen service, in fact most of the larger employers of labour will not engage a man unless he can produce a discharge certificate or a certificate as to his medical unfitness to serve.

At present in this City we have 300 positions, of all descriptions on file, which are offered to us to fill, and our local Branches all report similar conditions prevailing throughout the Province, but we realize that from now on, greater numbers of men will be returning and "end of war" conditions must be considered.

We are therefore energetically pushing forward the formation of local branches without consideration as to the number of men who have already returned to any locality. It is confidently hoped that in a short time every man who returns to the province can be passed on to a branch of this commission in the city, town or district in which he desires to locate and that no great difficulty will be experienced in providing each with suitable and profitable employment where the man himself most wishes it.

It is understood that from time to time there may be districts to which so many men have returned that it will be impossible to find employment for all of them. On the other hand many districts may have few men and need many. With perfect organization and reports, this situation can be overcome, the Government of Ontario having already authorized the Commission to pay the transportation of men from one district where work is not available, to another where work is available.

In addition all vacancies in the Civil Service are, by Order in Council, only available to men who have seen service, and a large number of municipalities in this province have also issued instructions to heads of departments that only returned soldiers are to be appointed to any vacancies.

(9) *Statistical statement showing previous occupation of men returning from overseas, also showing present employment.*

I regret I am unable to furnish you with such a statement, owing to the lack of information received from outside branches, but I have had prepared and enclose herewith a statement showing the previous occupation of all men, information of whom has been received in this office.

I may say, however, that generally speaking the discharged soldier has, through the efforts of this Commission, been placed in much more satisfactory and profitable employment than that in which he was engaged prior to enlistment.

(10) *Methods adopted for obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of employers and others.*

In order to bring the work of the Commission to the notice of employers of labour throughout the province, a circular letter, and a copy of the report of the Organization Meeting, have been distributed to all members of the Manufacturers' Association, every employer of labour in the large cities of the province together with the mayor or reeve of each municipality, asking them for the names and addresses of former employees who had enlisted, and whether they could take these men back at the close of the war, if fit for their old positions, or, if the men return partially disabled, whether they could find employment for them, suitable to their present condition.

It is pleasing to state that a large number of replies have been received to our communication and everywhere employers are showing their very keen interest in the work by informing the Commission from time to time of vacancies on their staffs, and as far as possible, giving the returned soldier the preference.

As a further means of bringing the work of the Commission to the notice of the public in general, lantern slides have been placed in six of the largest theatres in Toronto, stating that the Commission have on file the names of discharged soldiers who are ready to take up employment, and if any member of the audience knows of a suitable vacancy, kindly to notify the Secretary of the Commission.

An advertisement also appears daily in all Toronto newspapers requesting the general public to co-operate with the Commission in the work of taking care of returned soldiers and their dependents, and it is safe to say at the present time that there are few who are not conversant with the objects and work of the Commission.

(11) *Names and addresses of Returned Soldiers' Associations or Great War Veterans' Associations in this Province, and of the classes these organizations admit to membership.*

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada:—

Toronto branch—Secretary, W. E. Turley, 72 Carlton St., Toronto.

Ottawa branch—Secretary, J. Zivian, 29 Wilton Crescent, Ottawa.

Hamilton branch—Secretary, R. Dawson, Victoria Convalescent Home, Hamilton.

St. Catharines branch—Secretary, W. J. Addy, 26 Salina St., St. Catharines.

Brantford branch—Secretary, C. E. Jakins, Peel Street, Brantford.

Galt branch—Secretary, J. Colthart, Galt.

Woodstock branch—Secretary, L. E. Lowman, Woodstock.

Oshawa branch—Secretary, W. Pick, 125 Eldon Avenue, Oshawa.

Peterboro branch—Secretary, P. Victor, Barrie Bldgs., Peterboro.

Ingersoll branch—Secretary, F. Appleby, Ingersoll.

Kenora branch—Secretary, C. Bevan, Kenora.

The qualification for membership of this association is as follows:—

“Any member of the C.E.F. who has seen active service overseas in the great war of 1914, or men who have been on active service in the forces of Great Britain and her allies in the great war and having received an honourable discharge, or any man who, having returned to Canada, is still a member of the C.E.F. shall be eligible for membership.”

Associate Members.

“Any man who enlisted in the C.E.F. and has an honourable discharge and any man who in the naval or military forces of His Majesty engaged in any war or campaign in which the British Empire or any portion of it was engaged previous to the great war of 1914 and who has received an honourable discharge.”

I understand that associations are now in process of formation in Kingston, London, Stratford, Guelph, Barrie, Kitchener and other places, and these associations I understand will eventually link themselves with the Great War Veterans following the formation of a Dominion Association at Winnipeg some days ago.

I trust the information contained in this letter is satisfactory to you, but if there is any other point on which you desire to be further informed, I shall be very glad if you will let me know.

Yours faithfully,

J. WARWICK,

Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO—PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF DISCHARGED MEN, AS REPORTED TO THE COMMISSION.

March 15, 1917.

Agents.. . . .	27	Contractors.. . . .	27
Accountants.. . . .	14	Cooks.. . . .	73
Asbestos workers.. . . .	2	Coopers.. . . .	7
Axle machinists.. . . .	12	Corset presser.. . . .	1
Awning hanger.. . . .	1	Candler.. . . .	1
Artists.. . . .	2	Carriage trimmers.. . . .	2
Armature winder.. . . .	1	Cartage agent.. . . .	1
Axle turner.. . . .	1	Clergymen.. . . .	2
Auto repairers.. . . .	10	Civil Service.. . . .	6
Actor.. . . .	1	Cheesemakers.. . . .	6
Auto tire repairer.. . . .	1	Canmakers.. . . .	2
Assemblers.. . . .	2	Customs officer.. . . .	1
Baggageman.. . . .	1	Cablemakers.. . . .	10
Bakers.. . . .	38	Cattlemen.. . . .	3
Bank clerks.. . . .	11	Coremakers.. . . .	2
Bandmasters.. . . .	3	Cards.. . . .	2
Barbers.. . . .	28	Cupola tender.. . . .	1
Bartenders.. . . .	13	Decorators.. . . .	35
Bell boys.. . . .	2	Dairymen.. . . .	5
Biscuitmakers.. . . .	3	Dentists.. . . .	2
Blacksmiths.. . . .	61	Derrickman.. . . .	1
Boilermakers.. . . .	29	Designers.. . . .	2
Bookmakers.. . . .	6	Detectives.. . . .	2
Book-keepers.. . . .	30	Divers.. . . .	3
Boxmakers.. . . .	9	Demonstrators.. . . .	2
Brakemen.. . . .	40	Drillers.. . . .	9
Brass workers.. . . .	9	Drill instructors.. . . .	3
Bricklayers.. . . .	74	Draughtsmen.. . . .	14
Brickmakers.. . . .	9	Drivers.. . . .	4
Bridge builders.. . . .	7	Dyers.. . . .	4
Broker.. . . .	1	Dyestuffs.. . . .	7
Broommakers.. . . .	4	Druggists.. . . .	1
Bugler.. . . .	1	Doctor's assistant.. . . .	2
Builder.. . . .	1	Diamond workers.. . . .	1
Butchers.. . . .	56	Door attendant.. . . .	1
Butler.. . . .	1	Editor.. . . .	79
Bottlers.. . . .	3	Electricians.. . . .	7
Blue printer.. . . .	1	Elevator men.. . . .	5
Bleacher.. . . .	1	Elevator workers.. . . .	2
Buttermaker.. . . .	1	Embalms.. . . .	3
Bookseller.. . . .	1	Enamel workers.. . . .	124
Basketmakers.. . . .	4	Engineers.. . . .	5
Boxer.. . . .	1	Engravers.. . . .	8
Bankers.. . . .	3	Expressmen.. . . .	1
Call boy.. . . .	1	Factory hand.. . . .	401
Cabinetmaker.. . . .	1	Farmers.. . . .	1
Cable operator.. . . .	1	Filler.. . . .	104
Canoe bullder.. . . .	1	Firemen.. . . .	2
Candymakers.. . . .	4	Fishmongers.. . . .	7
Canvasmaker.. . . .	1	Farriers.. . . .	25
Conductors.. . . .	34	Fitters.. . . .	4
Carver.. . . .	1	Florists.. . . .	1
Chefs.. . . .	9	Footman.. . . .	23
Cashiers.. . . .	2	Foremen.. . . .	1
Chemist.. . . .	1	Forger.. . . .	2
Condenser.. . . .	1	Foresters.. . . .	4
Cotton workers.. . . .	1	Freightmen.. . . .	1
Cleaner and presser.. . . .	2	Furrier.. . . .	9
Caretakers.. . . .	22	Furniture makers.. . . .	2
Carpenters.. . . .	186	Foundry men.. . . .	3
Carriage builders.. . . .	14	Furniture dealers.. . . .	2
Cartoonist.. . . .	1	Flue welders.. . . .	35
Cement workers.. . . .	22	Gardeners.. . . .	9
Chauffeurs.. . . .	98	Gasmakers.. . . .	1
Checkers.. . . .	8	Gilder.. . . .	2
Cigarmakers.. . . .	8	Glass polishers.. . . .	1
Clerks.. . . .	250	Glass silverer.. . . .	4
Cutters.. . . .	8	Glass workers.. . . .	4
Coachmen.. . . .	7	Glaziers.. . . .	2
Compositors.. . . .	5	Granite cutters.. . . .	14
Concrete workers.. . . .	11	Grocers.. . . .	3
Confectioners.. . . .	4	Grainmen.. . . .	3
Crane workers.. . . .	8	Gas fitters.. . . .	1
		Gents furnisher.. . . .	1

SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO—PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF
DISCHARGED MEN, AS REPORTED TO THE COMMISSION.—*Continued.*

March 15, 1917.

Glass cutter.. . . .	1	Planer.. . . .	1
Guides.. . . .	4	Polishers.. . . .	13
Goldsmith.. . . .	1	Peddler.. . . .	1
Glass blowers.. . . .	3	Photographers.. . . .	12
Gunmaker.. . . .	1	Physician.. . . .	1
Horsemen.. . . .	24	Piano finishers.. . . .	2
Hotel employees.. . . .	3	Piano mover.. . . .	1
Home guard.. . . .	1	Piano tuners.. . . .	3
Hairdresser.. . . .	1	Piano workers.. . . .	11
Hardware dealers.. . . .	2	Pipe organ makers.. . . .	1
Harness makers.. . . .	17	Plumbers.. . . .	71
Hosier.. . . .	1	Plasterers.. . . .	38
Hatmakers.. . . .	3	Platers.. . . .	6
Homesteader.. . . .	1	Porters.. . . .	8
Inspectors.. . . .	17	Postal clerks.. . . .	6
Iron workers.. . . .	59	Poulterer.. . . .	1
Instructors.. . . .	2	Press feeders.. . . .	6
Janitor.. . . .	1	Pressers.. . . .	7
Jewellers.. . . .	11	Printers.. . . .	47
Journalists.. . . .	3	Prison guard.. . . .	2
Jockeys.. . . .	2	Proof reader.. . . .	1
Jute worker.. . . .	1	Publisher.. . . .	1
Knitters.. . . .	3	Pumpman.. . . .	1
Knitting-machine fixer.. . . .	1	Pipe borer.. . . .	1
Labourers.. . . .	769	Prospectors.. . . .	5
Lathers.. . . .	23	Priest.. . . .	1
Laundrymen.. . . .	3	Policemen.. . . .	21
Linemen.. . . .	36	Papermakers.. . . .	8
Leather worker.. . . .	4	Postmen.. . . .	4
Lithographers.. . . .	5	Parquetry workers.. . . .	3
Liverymen.. . . .	2	Picture framers.. . . .	2
Locksmiths.. . . .	4	Patternmakers.. . . .	4
Lumbermen.. . . .	45	Railroad employees.. . . .	29
Librarian.. . . .	1	Ranchers.. . . .	8
Laboratory assistant.. . . .	1	Real estate agents.. . . .	9
Machinists.. . . .	302	Restaurant keeper.. . . .	1
Machine operator.. . . .	1	Rivetter.. . . .	11
Mail carrier.. . . .	1	Rodman.. . . .	1
Marble workers.. . . .	3	Roofers.. . . .	7
Merchants.. . . .	2	Rubber workers.. . . .	9
Metal workers.. . . .	21	Railway plate layer.. . . .	1
Mill workers.. . . .	13	Saddlers.. . . .	2
Millwrights.. . . .	3	Salesmen.. . . .	79
Metallurgists.. . . .	2	Sailors.. . . .	38
Miners.. . . .	65	Students.. . . .	107
Motormen.. . . .	20	Sheet metal workers.. . . .	11
Moulders.. . . .	45	Shippers.. . . .	26
Movie operators.. . . .	10	Shoemakers.. . . .	45
Munition workers.. . . .	9	School boys.. . . .	8
Musicians.. . . .	22	Shell gauge.. . . .	1
Musketry instructors.. . . .	1	Signalmen.. . . .	3
Messengers.. . . .	10	Silversmiths.. . . .	4
Map drawers.. . . .	1	Slater.. . . .	1
Millers.. . . .	6	Smelters.. . . .	3
Masons.. . . .	6	Soda fountain dispenser.. . . .	1
Malsters.. . . .	3	Soldiers.. . . .	14
Market gardeners.. . . .	2	Spinners.. . . .	2
Mica cleaner.. . . .	1	Stablemen.. . . .	3
Newspaper reporters.. . . .	4	Stage manager.. . . .	1
Nurses.. . . .	6	Steamfitters.. . . .	51
Newspaper worker.. . . .	1	Steel workers.. . . .	6
No trades.. . . .	560	Sawyers.. . . .	3
Oilers.. . . .	4	Steeple jacks.. . . .	6
Office boys.. . . .	2	Stenographers.. . . .	8
Opticians.. . . .	2	Stewards.. . . .	9
Orderlys.. . . .	5	Stockkeepers.. . . .	5
Packers.. . . .	10	Stokers.. . . .	5
Painters.. . . .	152	Stone masons.. . . .	46
Paper hangers.. . . .	2	Store manager.. . . .	1
Paper-box makers.. . . .	2	Stove moulder.. . . .	1
Paper rollers.. . . .	1	Street cleaner.. . . .	1
Pavers.. . . .	2	Surveyors.. . . .	11

SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO—PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF
DISCHARGED MEN, AS REPORTED TO THE COMMISSION.—*Continued.*

March 15, 1917.

Stationer.. . . .	1	Travellers.. . . .	25
Superintendents.. . . .	6	Testers.. . . .	2
Storekeepers.. . . .	11	Thresher.. . . .	1
Shipwright.. . . .	1	Tobacco worker.. . . .	1
Sectionmen.. . . .	6	Trappers.. . . .	2
Singer.. . . .	1	Teachers.. . . .	4
Sailors.. . . .	35	Taxidermist.. . . .	1
Sorters.. . . .	2	Trainer.. . . .	1
Servant.. . . .	1	Turkish bath attendant.. . . .	1
Shepherd.. . . .	1	Trainmen.. . . .	8
Saw filer.. . . .	1	Trackmen.. . . .	3
Scaler.. . . .	1	Tuber.. . . .	1
Springmaker.. . . .	1	Upholsterers.. . . .	8
Stevedore.. . . .	2	Valet.. . . .	2
Switchman.. . . .	2	Veterinary surgeons.. . . .	2
Safemaker.. . . .	1	Vulcanizer.. . . .	1
Sawmill hand.. . . .	5	Waiters.. . . .	14
Sign painter.. . . .	2	Watchmen.. . . .	7
Sandblaster.. . . .	1	Wheelwrights.. . . .	3
Stockbroker.. . . .	1	Window cleaner.. . . .	1
Stud groom.. . . .	1	Wiremen.. . . .	4
Saw setter.. . . .	1	Wireless operator.. . . .	1
Tailors.. . . .	48	Woodworkers.. . . .	22
Tanners.. . . .	6	Woolworkers.. . . .	15
Tax collector.. . . .	1	Wire weavers.. . . .	3
Teamsters.. . . .	216	Weaver.. . . .	1
Telephone operators.. . . .	2	Warden.. . . .	1
Telegraphers.. . . .	18	Warehouseman.. . . .	1
Tentmaker.. . . .	1	Window trimmer.. . . .	1
Tile setter.. . . .	1	Wire worker.. . . .	1
Timekeepers.. . . .	8	Yardmaster.. . . .	1
Tinsmiths.. . . .	17	Yeastman.. . . .	1
Tobacconist.. . . .	1		
Tire builders.. . . .	4	Total.. . . .	6,115
Toolmakers.. . . .	2		

No. 137

1916.

BILL.

An Act respecting the Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission, known as "The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario."

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act*. Short title.

2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th day of November, A.D. 1915, providing for the issue of a Commission, appointing William David McPherson, King's Counsel; John B. Laidlaw, Robert J. Christie, William Banks, the Honourable George Gordon, Senator; Kenneth W. McKay, William F. Nickle, King's Counsel; George Lynch-Staunton, King's Counsel; Ernest G. Henderson and W. L. Best, Commissioners, to constitute a Central Provincial Committee and a branch sub-committee of the Military Hospitals Commission, which Order in Council is set out as Schedule "A" to this Act, is confirmed and declared to be and to have been legal and valid to all intents and purposes.

Order in Council
appointing Central
Provincial Committee confirmed.

Commissioners to be known as Soldiers' Aid Commission.

3. The Commissioners so appointed to constitute a Central Provincial Committee and a branch sub-committee of the Military Hospitals Commission, may be known as The Soldiers' Aid Commission, hereinafter called The Commission.

Powers of Commissioners.

4. Notwithstanding anything in the said Order in Council contained the Commission may exercise the like powers with respect to, and may grant the same assistance to, members of His Majesty's Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies who as Reservists, and while resident in Canada, were called upon to serve in the Imperial Forces or the force of any of the Allies, or who left Canada for the purpose of enlisting and did enlist in the Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies to serve therein during the war, as the Commission may grant to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces under the terms of the Order in Council hereby confirmed, and the like assistance may be granted to any person, who, after enlistment in Canada for service in the war, and before going overseas, has been discharged on account of wounds, injury or disease incurred or contracted while on active service.

Adding members to Commission.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add such persons from time to time as Commissioners as he may deem advisable, or may appoint a Commissioner in place of any Commissioner dying or retiring or becoming incapable to act.

Appointment of office staff of Commission.

6. The Commission may establish or arrange for the establishment of branches of the Commission in the various municipalities of the Province and appoint such officers, clerks, servants and agents as may be deemed necessary and expedient for carrying out the work of the Commission, and their salaries, wages, fees, or other remuneration, and all other costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Commission, shall be payable out of such moneys as may be appropriated from time to time by the Legislature for the purposes of the Commission.

Aid to be extended to soldiers returning after the war.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the said Order in Council contained, the Commission shall have and may exercise the like powers and perform the like services with respect to any of the classes of persons mentioned in section 4 returning after the war, as it may do with respect to those returning during the war.

Services to be honorary.

8. The Commissioners shall serve without remuneration, but may be paid their travelling expenses and other necessary disbursements as part of the expenses of the Commission, and the receiving of such expenses and disbursements by any member of the Commission shall not render him ineligible as a member of the Assembly, or disqualify or render him liable to any penalty for sitting and voting therein, anything in *The Legislative Assembly Act* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reg. Stat. c. 11.

Arrangements for technical instruction of incapacitated soldiers.

9. The Commission acting as a Central Provincial Committee and a branch sub-committee of The Military Hospitals Commission, may enter into arrangements with the Department of Education of Ontario, or with any educational authority or institution for providing instruction of any kind, including technical and industrial instruction for those of the classes of persons mentioned in section 4, who, as a result of wounds, disease or other injury sustained during

the period of enlistment, are unable to pursue their former calling or occupation and for such other as the Commission may deem advisable.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may confer such further powers and impose such further duties upon the Commission with respect to soldiers returning to Ontario during or after the war with a view to securing their well-being, in such manner as may be deemed advisable.

Further powers and duties may be conferred and imposed.

SCHEDULE "A".

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 10th day of November, A.D., 1915.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that a Commission be issued appointing William David McPherson, K.C., M.L.A., and John B. Laidlaw, Robert J. Christie, and William Banks, Esquires, Toronto; the Honourable George Gordon, North Bay; Senator Kenneth W. McKay, St. Thomas, County Clerk; William F. Nickle, K.C., M.P., Kingston; George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., Hamilton; Ernest G. Henderson, Esquire, Windsor; and W. L. Best, Esquire, Ottawa, Commissioners to constitute a Central Provincial Committee and a Branch Sub-Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission to take care of and to find employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the War, and to assist, advise and co-operate with the said, The Military Hospitals Commission, and with all Provincial or local committees or organizations to attain the aforesaid objects, and to do all things which may be incidental and ancillary to the foregoing; the said William David McPherson to be ex-officio a Member of the said The Military Hospitals Commission, and to be chairman of the said Commission, and Charles Norris Cochrane, Toronto, Esquire, to be Secretary thereof.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Clerk, Executive Council.

No. 137. 2nd Session, 14th Legislature, 6 George V, 1916. 1st Reading, March 31, 1916. 2nd Reading, April 4, 1916. 3rd Reading, April 20, 1916.

APPENDIX 14 (b).

SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, QUEBEC,

MONTREAL, QUE., April 4, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq., Secretary,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 26th ult., in which you ask for a statement showing the activities of this Commission, I regret that I shall not be able to give you information on all the questions enumerated in your letter but you will find below as complete a report as I am able to give you on the work of this office since its inception.

By an Order in Council passed on the 10th of November, 1915, the following gentlemen were appointed members of this Committee by the Government of the Province of Quebec:—

Hon. Geo. A. Simard, Chairman, Montreal, Que.
 Hon. Geo. E. Amyot, Commissioner, Quebec, Que.
 Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., Commissioner, Montreal, Que.
 Mr. A. K. Cameron, Commissioner, Montreal, Que.
 Mr. Smeaton White, Commissioner, Montreal, Que.
 Mr. J. K. Edwards, Commissioner, Sherbrooke, Que.
 Mr. Jas. A. McManamy, Commissioner, Quebec, Que.
 Mr. P. L. Lassonde, Commissioner, Three Rivers, Que.
 Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, Hon. Secretary, Montreal, Que.
 Mr. F. Rinfret, Hon. Secretary, Montreal, Que.

A copy of the Order in Council, creating the Commission is attached hereto. This Commission assumed the responsibility of endeavouring to find employment for discharged soldiers who, upon their return to Canada, are physically and otherwise fit to assume such employment; also to furnish to the Commission in Ottawa a detailed statement of the institutions within its borders which will be available for the purpose of taking care of and providing for the various classes of incapacitated soldiers as agreed upon at the Inter-Provincial Conference held in October, 1915. Enclosed herewith please find notes of meeting of special committee appointed to deal with the adjustment of relations between the Military Hospitals Commission and the Provincial Governments in matters arising out of the education of disabled soldiers.

We have representatives in Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers and find that they are fulfilling in a satisfactory manner the duties which have been assigned to them. The necessity for other branch offices has not arisen as yet in this Province.

A soldier returning from Overseas is given a card of introduction to us to be presented when he has received his discharge certificate; it is then that our duty towards him commences and we endeavour to find him employment suitable to his condition besides taking an interest in any matters which might not have been adjusted to his satisfaction such as pension, pay, etc.

We understand that "A" Unit M.H.C., and the Khaki League are looking after the welcoming of returned men. It is the wish of the Commission that we do not interfere in work that is being done officially by others as it believes a great deal of confusion and overlapping will be avoided by each department fulfilling carefully the duties which have been allotted to it and this is the reason why we are only doing the work we have been asked to do, namely the finding of employment for returned soldiers. We think that any one Commission will have its hands full solving this problem at the conclusion of peace.

We have on file reports of 2980 discharged men. I should say that about 600 of these are camp men. We have found positions for 1701; the others evidently went back to their former positions or had positions to go to, themselves, without coming to this office, others were diverted to Convalescent Homes for treatment and are still there. We have not classified the different kinds of work at which these men were placed. We have not succeeded in placing men on farms, although we have had good positions to offer them.

For publicity purposes, we have an advertisement appearing in a French and in an English daily paper.

The only organization of returned soldiers we know of in this Province is the "Canadian Association of Returned Soldiers" with headquarters at 660 Dorchester West, Montreal. Soldiers who have been overseas are eligible for membership in this organization.

Yours truly,

SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

JOHN PYE, *Secretary.*

NOTES OF MEETING OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH THE ADJUSTMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE EDUCATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Meeting held March 17, 1916, in office of Soldiers' Employment Commission, Dandurand Bldg., Montreal.

PRESENT:—Hon. J. S. McLennan, Hon. G. A. Simard and Mr. T. B. Kidner, Vocational Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission.

The Vocational Secretary reported that Mr. W. D. McPherson had telegraphed regretting his inability to be present.

The Vocational Secretary submitted the following notes on the interview which Hon. G. A. Simard and the Vocational Secretary had with Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, at Quebec on March 15, 1916.

1. Hon. Mr. Simard outlined the proposed scheme of classes in Convalescent Homes and inquired of Hon. Mr. Mitchell what the attitude of the Quebec Government would be towards the Commission's undertaking such work.

2. Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated that:—

- (a) "The Quebec Government will not interfere in any way as long as the M.H.C. is dealing only with disabled soldiers."
- (b) "This was the understanding arrived at by the Conference which met in Ottawa on October 19th and 20th last."
- (c) "If a Provincial Committee is required for the Educational side of the work of the M.H.C., let the Military Hospitals Commission appoint one. If the M.H.C. desired, it might consult the Provincial Commission as to the personnel of the Committee."

3. Hon. Mr. Simard stated that he had seen Hon. Mr. Mitchell again on the matter on March 16th, and that Mr. Mitchell had confirmed his statements as to the attitude of the Quebec Government. Mr. Simard said that the intention and understanding was that the Military Hospitals Commission should have *carte blanche* in the work of educating disabled soldiers.

4. It was therefore resolved that the Military Hospitals Commission should, with the advice and on the recommendation of the Provincial Commissions invite a small number of persons in each province to act as an Advisory Council on the education of disabled soldiers. The President of the Provincial Commission to be a member of the Provincial Advisory Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL CREATING THE SOLDIERS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DATED NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

Concerning the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa in October, 1915, *re* providing employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the War.

The Honourable the Secretary of the Province, in a report dated the 10th November, 1915, sets forth: that the following suggestions were adopted at an Inter-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa in October, 1915, regarding the problem of taking care of and providing employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the war.

1. The Military Hospitals Commission should undertake to assist and advise all provincial and local committees or organizations with respect to the best methods and plans to be adopted to attain the objects in view.

2. The Government of each Province should appoint a Central Provincial Committee consisting of such number of members as each Province may deem advisable.

3. All expenditures necessary in connection with the organization and administration of provincial and other purely local committees should be borne by provincial or local authorities or by voluntary contributions.

4. Each of the Provinces of Canada working through its Central Committee should assume the responsibility of endeavouring to find employment for discharged soldiers who, upon their return to Canada are physically and otherwise fit to assume such employment. All expenditures necessary in undertaking the duty should be borne by the Provinces.

5. The Military Hospitals Commission should assume the responsibility of taking care of and providing for all returned soldiers who for any cause are incapacitated for employment, or who require special training or treatment before being able to undertake any employment.

6. With a view to assisting the Commission in this discharge of its responsibilities in this regard, each Provincial Central Committee should be constituted as a branch sub-committee of the Commission, and should be under its direction. One of the members of the Committee to be designated by the Provincial Government should be ex-officio a member of the Commission.

7. Through its Central Committee each Province should furnish to the Commission a detailed statement of the institutions and facilities within its borders which will be available for the purpose of taking care of and providing for the various classes of returned soldiers referred to in suggestion No. 5, including all necessary particulars regarding the accommodation available and the terms and conditions under which institutions and facilities may be made use of for the purpose mentioned under provincial and local administrations.

8. All expenditures necessary in connection with carrying out the responsibilities referred to in suggestion No. 5 should be borne by the Military Hospitals Commission, except such as are agreed upon by the respective Provinces in the detailed statements to be furnished to the Commission under suggestion No. 7.

To carry out the above suggestions, the Honourable the Secretary recommends that the following be appointed members of the Committee for the Province of Quebec, viz.:—

The Honourable George Simard, manufacturer, of Montreal, Chairman; the Honourable George E. Amyot, manufacturer, Quebec; Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., Maisonneuve; Mr. James A. McManamy, broker, Quebec; Mr. A. K. Cameron, manufacturer, Westmount; Mr. J. K. Edwards, merchant, Sherbrooke; Mr. Philip Lassonde, merchant, Three Rivers; Mr. Smeaton White, journalist, Montreal, of whom Mr. Smeaton White, a member of the Military Hospitals Commission, will represent the Quebec Central Committee in that Commission and that the following be appointed Joint Secretaries of the Committee, viz.: Mr. Fernand Rinfret, journalist, Montreal; Mr. G. W. MacKenzie, insurance agent, Montreal; and that they be paid each a salary of \$500 per annum.

The Committee to have power to appoint a stenographer, at a salary not exceeding \$50 per month, and that they be authorized to lease an office in Montreal, for the purposes of the Committee, and to incur all necessary and incidental expenses required for carrying on their work.

APPENDIX 14 (c).

RETURNED SOLDIERS EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE, NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 1, 1917.

*From The Secretary Soldiers' Employment Committee,
65 Metropole Building, Halifax, N.S.*

*To E. H. Scammell, Esq.,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.*

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report as follows in answer to your letter of March 26, 1917.

1. By Order in Council, dated November 22, 1915, the Government of Nova Scotia constituted the following, a Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee (Nova Scotia):

Sir Frederick Fraser, Halifax.
The Hon. Robert E. Harris, Halifax.
The Hon. R. M. McGregor, New Glasgow.
John T. Joy, Halifax.
D. H. MacDougall, Glace Bay.
Thomas J. Brown, Sydney Mines.
John S. McLennan, Sydney.
G. Fred. Pearson, Halifax.
Frederick H. Sexton, Halifax.
William R. Wakely, Halifax.

The Committee appointed Hon. R. M. McGregor, chairman, Mr. Justice Harris, vice-chairman, and employed Mr. W. B. MacCoy as secretary.

It was at once decided to appoint local representatives in all parts of the Province. The following are the names of persons who have consented to act as representatives of this Committee in the various Counties throughout the Province.

Annapolis:—

Clarke, W. G., Warden, Bear River.
Fay, F. R., Magistrate, Bridgetown.
Armstrong, Dr. M. E., Chairman Board of Trade, Bridgetown.
Harris, F. W., Barrister, Annapolis Royal.
Bentley, Fred., Merchant, Middleton.

Antigonish:—

McMillan, A. S., Warden, Antigonish.
McDonald, A. G., Mayor, Antigonish.

Cape Breton:—

McCawley, Stuart, Sec. Khaki Club, Glace Bay.
Mayor McAlpine, Louisburg.
McPhee, James, Customs Officer, Louisburg.
Thompson, W., Sec. Citizens' Committee, North Sydney.
McDonald, Dan. C., Town Clerk, Sydney Mines.

Cape Breton:—Continued.

Curry, James J., City Clerk, Sydney.
 McKeigan, Angus, Florence.
 Mayor Mitchell, Dominion.
 McGillivray, D. N., Reserve Mines.
 McAulay, D. F., Morien and Gabarus.
 Campbell, J. B., New Waterford.

Colchester:—

Ferguson, W. M., Municipal Clerk, Truro.
 McDougall, Horace, Town Clerk, Truro.

Cumberland:—

Crossman, John, Amherst.
 Donkin, W. F., Town Clerk, Amherst.
 McLeod, Daniel, Town Clerk, Springhill.
 Smith, H. T., Town Clerk, Parrsboro.
 Van Buskirk, J. S., ex-Mayor, Oxford.
 Dakin, Frederick, Pugwash.
 Drysdale, Ira, Warden, Wallace.
 Cochrane, C. M., address Fox River, Port Greville.
 Canning, Stephen, Joggins Mines.
 McDonald, A. J., River Hebert.

Digby:—

Dennison, H. L., K.C., Town Clerk, Digby.
 Grierson, His Honour Judge, Weymouth.
 Freeman, Geo. F., Weymouth.

Guysboro:—

Campbell, Thos., Municipal Clerk, Sherbrooke.
 Fulton, A., Municipal Clerk, Guysboro.
 Whitman, E. C., Canso.

Hants:—

Curie, John D., Sheriff, Windsor.
 O'Brien, Wm., Windsor Forks.
 Gass, Robert, Shubenacadie.

Inverness:—

McDonald, W. A., Town Clerk, Port Hawkesbury.
 Lawrence, Wm. D., Town Clerk, Inverness.
 McGillivray, J., Supt. Inverness Railway and Coal Co., Inverness.

Kings:—

Black, Wm. A., Town Clerk, Wolfville.
 Capt. Wm. McBride, Secty., Kentville.
 Rev. T. C. Mellor, President, Kentville.
 Payzant, A. D., Canning.
 Parker, S. Chipman, Berwick.
 Stevens, S. S., Kingston.
 Harris, F. E., Aylesford.

Lunenburg:—

Cragg, C. J., Bridgewater.
 Sperry, Aubrey, Petite Rivier.

Lunenburg:—Continued.

Romkey, Gordon, West Dublin.
 Creaser, J. F., LaHave.
 Rafuse, Stanley, Conquerall Bank.
 Ritcey, W. T., Bridgewater.
 Curll, James A., Town Clerk, Bridgewater.
 Crouse, W. J., Italy Cross.
 Henley, Elijah, Chelsea.
 Mailman, E. W., Hemford.
 DeLong, I. B., New Germany.
 Veinot, Nathan, Riversdale.
 Conrad, A. V., Park's Creek.
 McGregor, Hector, Riverport.
 Mader, C. U., Mahone Bay.
 Love, George H., Town Clerk, Lunenburg.
 Zwicker, A. C., Mahone Bay.
 Fraser, Duncan, Bridgewater.

Pictou:—

Roy, James, Town Clerk, New Glasgow.
 Grey, George, Stellarton.
 McKay, H. S., Barrister, Westville.
 Fraser, Wm., Town Clerk, Trenton.
 McKarscher, Fred., Town Clerk, Pictou.
 Cameron, Wm., Mun. Clerk, Pictou.
 Fraser, Wm., Secty. Red Cross Welcome Committee, Pictou.

Shelburne:—

Nickerson, E. R., Merchant, Shag Harbour.
 McDonald, G. T., Druggist, Shelburne.
 Manzer, Rev. R. M., McGray.
 Huskin, J. A., Port LaTour.
 McLuckie, James, Crowell.
 Thompson, Geo. S., Clyde River.
 Lewis, W. T., Councillor, Barrington.

Queens:—

Kinney, J. A., Postmaster, Liverpool.
 Hendry, A. W., Liverpool.

Richmond:—

Morrison, W. D., St. Peter's.
 Buick, Stanage, Arichat.

Victoria:—

McCurdy, Hon. W. F., Baddeck.

Yarmouth:—

Goudney, Hiram, Town Clerk, Yarmouth.

Halifax:—

Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee, Halifax.
 Citizens' Committee, Halifax.
 Citizens' Committee, Dartmouth.
 Red Cross Society, Halifax.

2. 3. 4. 5. The gentlemen named have co-operated cordially with the Committee and have rendered valuable service, not only in obtaining employment for returned soldiers, but in welcoming them home on their return, and seeing to their comfort.

Returned men are all met and welcomed, the Red Cross Society looking after those of the Maritime Provinces, and the Halifax and Dartmouth Citizens' Committee looking after the welfare of the men going west. Telegrams are sent to the various home towns of the men returning so that a warm welcome awaits them. It often happens that the men stop off at some intervening station, and thus disappoint their friends as well as the Welcome Committee; this is a matter over which we can exercise no control.

The following statement shows a resumé of the work of the Employment Committee:—

Number of men returned to date of this report.....	786
Died since return to Canada	5
Not yet discharged	3
*Vocational training	8
Unable to work as yet.....	3
Unable to locate	11
Employed to date	369
Class two men not yet discharged.....	353
Unemployed ..	34
	786

*Not including those taking vocational training classes at Military Convalescent Homes.

6. About fifteen men have re-enlisted or become attached to Special Service Battalions, or employed on Guard Duty.

7. All classes of employment have been found from expert clerks and draughtsmen to labourers.

8. Fairly good. Some of the larger industries, especially the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, have shown a commendable readiness to re-employ all their own men who return from the front, and if they are not able to resume their former occupation to find some other place for them for which they are fitted. The Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company has greatly assisted the Committee by finding employment for many returned men. It is only fair to state that employers large and small throughout the Province have shown a willingness to assist in the good work.

9. —————

10. Circulars and newspaper advertising have been employed to obtain publicity, and to enlist the sympathetic co-operation of employers and others.

11. The Returned Soldiers' Association, Halifax, N.S. Men who have been overseas, either in England or France, are admitted into this association. Provided they have been honourably returned they are eligible for membership.

Trusting this report will give you the information you desire, I remain.

Yours truly,

W. B. MACCOY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 14 (d).

RETURNED SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 21, 1917.

*From The Secretary,
Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission,
St. John, N.B.*

*To E. H. Scammell, Esq.,
Secretary M. H. Commission,
Ottawa, Canada.*

DEAR SIR,—In regard to the report for which you asked, I am sending you material which is correct according to the data at my command.

The following total of our records may be more striking when taken from the accompanying report and presented by itself.

Total number of men returned to Province.....	546
Found employment through this Commission, about.....	200
Found employment through other sources.....	90
Number of men re-enlisted.....	30
Men who are still under pay, not discharged.....	201
Men not employed	25

Hoping that this report is satisfactory,

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO ORGANIZATION.

No. 1—Statement in Regard to Organization.

- (a) This Commission was appointed by an Order in Council about the beginning of the year 1916. I might say that I have applied for a copy of this Order in Council, but up to date have not succeeded in getting one.
- (b) We have about fourteen (14) branch sub-committees, and will, in the course of the next two months, have them organized pretty well all over the province.
- (c) In regard to the number of correspondents, I might say that they are various. We have correspondence with the different departments of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Toronto, as well as all over the Maritime Provinces. Our correspondence also reaches out to England and the United States. The number of letters written is climbing up in the several thousands.

No. 2—Procedure followed in Welcoming Returning Soldiers to the Province...

They are met at the boats and trains by committees of ladies and gentlemen, and given a welcome and three rousing cheers.

After they have gone through the Discharge Depot and have permission to go to their own homes, I then notify the chairman or secretary, and where there is no committee the mayor or other officials in the town in which they are designed to go, either by telegraph or telephone, as the case may suit. I also notify the friends and relatives in many cases.

I might also say that in case of all men for the West, or being sent direct to Quebec as they entrain, the Ladies' Committee furnishes each man with a small parcel containing sweets, cigarettes, and other comforts, also the latest papers from their own town, as well as magazines and other reading material.

Everything possible is done to make it pleasant for the men on returning.

No. 3—Number of Men Returned to Province from Overseas, five hundred and forty-six (546).

Returned to continue studies.....	1
Stoppage working pay	10
Undesirables	5

Men returned who have been in France.....	364
Men returned who have been in England only.....	182
	—546

3 (a)

Total number of men discharged through depot at St. John..	562
Undesirables	35

No. 4.

Number of men found employment.....	290
-------------------------------------	-----

Of this number over 200 have secured work through this Commission.

(a) Returned from overseas found employment, 290 (over).

(b) Never been overseas found employment, 40 or 50.

No. 5—Number of Men Discharged from Service and not employed, to March 31, thirty-five (35) men.

Returned from overseas, twenty-five (25).

Not been overseas, ten (10).

The majority of these men are waiting for some suitable work and could have ordinary work at any time.

No. 6—Number of Men returned from Overseas re-enlisted or have become attached to special service battalions or employed on Guard Duty.

(a) About thirty men (30) re-enlisted, and on special duty.

(b) Employed on guard duty twenty-one (21).

No. 7—Class of Employment found.

Custom House positions.

Public Works Department positions.

Post Office positions.

Mail clerks.

And all other jobs in connection with Federal work through the province.

Watchmen on bridges.

Watchmen and other employment in munition plants.

Checkers in winter port.

Clerks.

Porters.

Surveyors.

Freight-handlers and firemen.

Work on Government boats.

And all other work that men are capable of taking.

I might say in this connection the Federal Government, the local government, the civic government, and all large employers of labour are always ready to give the first preference to returned men.

No. 8—Prospects of Employment for the Future.

The prospects of employment for the future in New Brunswick seem quite bright, as we are having no trouble in getting the returned men employed. In some cases the men are not quite ready to fill the positions that they wish to take, but through the plan of organization begun by your Commission, which is being successfully carried out, these men will, in the near future, be ready and capable of handling the kind of work they wish to take up.

No. 10—Methods for obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of Employers and others.

The different newspapers are always willing to give us publicity whenever they are asked.

The committees, as well as myself, call upon the different employers of labour and get their assistance in calling upon us whenever they want a man for work. We then secure the man if possible, and send him to interview the employer. If he suits he is given a chance, and if not we are notified and send another man.

In some cases where the men tend to have a weakness and do not hold their jobs, I intercede for them and in the majority of cases have been favourably received and the men given another opportunity.

No. 11—Names and Addresses of Returned Soldiers' Associations or War Veterans' Associations in the Province, etc.

We have in St. John the European War Veterans' Association, with a branch by the same name in Fredericton.

This organization admits to membership, at the present time, only returned men who are war veterans, that is, men who have served with the forces at the front.

I am informed by the president of our association, however, that it is the intention of the veterans, in the near future, to admit to membership all returned overseas men and give them all the privileges of the meetings. They are also going to admit all South African War Veterans and reservists to honorary membership. This, I feel will be a very satisfactory action on the part of the Association.

APPENDIX 14 (e).

RETURNED SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, April 11, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
Secretary,
Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to yours of the 26th ulto., asking for various information I now have pleasure in giving you the required information as far as lies in my power.

No. 1. Query.—Statement regarding organization of your commission.

(a) Copy of Order in Council or Act of Incorporation.

No. 1. Answer.

(a) I beg to enclose you copy of letter received from our Premier covering this item.

No. 1. Query.

(b) Number of branch sub-committees.

No. 1. Answer.

(b) 119.

No. 1. Query.

(c) Number of correspondents.

No. 1. Answer.

(c) 47

No. 2. Query.—Procedure followed in welcoming returning soldiers with statement regarding telegraphic or other notification to branch committees.

No. 2. Answer.—Immediately telegraphic advice is received from your M.H.C.C., Quebec, letters are sent out to the friends and relatives named, advising them of the time of arrival. The same is published in all three daily newspapers, and in cases of men living outside of Winnipeg, telephonic communication is sent advising the men's arrival in Winnipeg, and also on their leaving Winnipeg for their final destination. We also follow this up with a letter to the man himself, copy of which I enclose herewith, marked "Exhibit A." We have never yet failed to learn that any man proceeding to an outside point has been allowed to arrive without a good reception. This is owing to having local committees in every town of any size.

No. 3. Query.—Number of men returned to Province.

No. 3. Answer.—Since the inception of the M.H.C.—1,507. There must be at least 100 added to this total, who arrived back here prior to the formation of the M.H.C.

No. 4. Query.—Number of men found employment (a) Returned from Overseas (b) Not been Overseas.

No. 4. Answer.—Overseas, 784. Not Overseas, 68.
Total positions found, 1,049.

- No. 5. Query—Number of discharged men unemployed (a) Returned from Overseas (b) Not been Overseas.
- No. 5. Answer—(a) 8.
(b) Have not been dealing with the camp men officially.
- No. 6. Query—Number of men returned from Overseas who have re-enlisted or have become attached to special service battalions or employed on guard duty.
- No. 6. Answer—Approximately 160.
- No. 7. Query—Class of employment found.
- No. 7. Answer—See "Exhibit B."
- No. 8. Query—Prospects of employment for the future.
- No. 8. Answer—Judging from the response that we have met with up to the present, no difficulty is entertained in taking care of the men on demobilization, provided the men are not dumped in on us in too large numbers at one time. In future we intend calling a conference of employers of labour, as per resolution marked "Exhibit C."
- No. 9. Query—Statistical statement showing previous occupation of men returning from Overseas, also showing present employment.
- No. 9. Answer—Not in a position to answer.
- No. 10. Query—Methods adopted for obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of employers and others.
- No. 10. Answer—About every two months we send out about 400 or 500 letters to employers of labour as per "Exhibit marked D."
- No. 11. Query—Names and addresses of Returned Soldiers' Associations or Great War Veterans' Associations in your province and of the class these organizations admit to membership.
(a) Men who have been in France.
(b) Men who have been in England only.
- No. 11. Answer—
(a and b) The Great War Veterans' Association, and The Army and Navy Veterans' Association.
- No. 11. Query—
(c) Men who have been discharged in Canada.
- No. 11. Answer—
(c) Army and Navy Veterans' Association.
- No. 11. Query—
(d) Men returning from Overseas on account of stoppage of working pay.
- No. 11. Answer—
(d) Not any.
- No. 11. Query—
(e) Men returning from Overseas as undesirables.
- No. 11. Answer—
(e) Not any.
- No. 11. Query—
(f) Students returning from Overseas to complete studies.
- No. 11. Answer—
(f) Not any.

Trusting this information is what you desire,

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

ALBERT PEARCE,

Secretary.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 5, 1917.

ALBERT PEARCE, Esq.,
Secretary,

Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., I beg to say that the Manitoba Commission of the Returned Soldiers' Association was appointed at the request of the Dominion Government. As the gentlemen composing same are not part of the Civil Service of this Province, we did not handle the matter by Order in Council.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. NORRIS.

"EXHIBIT A."

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission to express to you their pleasure at your return to Manitoba; and likewise to congratulate you on the service you have been able to render to our King and Country in the great war so vitally affecting the interests of the Empire.

I can assure you that your services are highly appreciated, and, on behalf of the people of the Province, the members of the Returned Soldiers' Manitoba Commission will be pleased to be of assistance to you in getting you re-established in the community and taking up such employment as you may feel yourself capable of.

Should you have any difficulties or troubles regarding back pay, pension, etc., the services of the Commission are at your disposal.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

"EXHIBIT B."

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT FOUND FROM JANUARY 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1917.

Caretakers	132	Messengers	10
Drivers	67	Painters	4
Hospital orderlies	16	Railroad	3
Elevator men	43	Engineers	4
Warehouse men	68	Waiters	1
Factory hands and shippers	17	Gardeners	1
Handy men	199	Carpenters	7
Munition inspectors	10	Timekeepers	13
Loco. clerks	2	Bank tellers	3
Packers	6	Mattressmakers	2
Firemen	34	Crain men	1
Plumbers	7	Collectors	8
Clerks	46	Bookkeepers	11
Carpenters	11	Porters	1
Cleaners	4	Implement men	1
Steamfitters	3	Guard	12
Post office	54	Cooks	4
Salesmen	19	Farmers	9
Chauffeurs	13	Grooms	1
Surveymen	7	Fire rangers	2
Watchmakers	3	Barbers	1
Office men	44	Tinsmiths	2
Printers	3	Police duty	3
Bridge builders	2	Engineers	1
Attendants	72	Telephone men	3
Machine hands	52	Accountants	2
Electricians	2	Railway mail clerks	3

"EXHIBIT C."

We, your Committee, appointed to report on Employment have given the question referred to us the most careful consideration, and realizing the great importance and complex nature of the subject, beg to submit the following, not so much in the nature of a report, but rather as a summary of facts, which will prove a basis for some plan of co-operation between this Commission and the employers on the question of employment and re-employment of returned soldiers.

We, therefore, suggest that chief employers of labour in the city and province, including representatives of The Dominion Government, The Provincial Government, Cities and Municipalities, Farmers' Societies, and any other employers who could attend, be invited to meet the members of this Commission at a joint conference to be held at an early date to discuss the following resolution:—

Whereas the great majority of the citizens of Canada have determined that every man who has risked his life for his country in this great war, must be placed in a position on his return to civil life where he can earn a profitable living, be it resolved that the employers here represented will:—

Reinstate all former employees who left their work to enlist, and if any such employee by reason of incapacity due to active service is unable to perform his former duties, place him at such work as he is competent to perform.

Returned soldiers will eventually be classified as follows:—

1. Men who were employed when they enlisted, and who are mentally and physically fit to take up their previous occupations or something similar.

2. A returned soldier, mentally and physically fit who was either unemployed when he enlisted or whose former employment is now non-existent owing to economic changes, e.g. the building trades and railroad construction, etc.

3. Men who return free of any mental derangement or disease, but through amputation or similar disability are unable to follow their previous occupation.

4. Men who are suffering from nervous shock or serious wounds or disease, who will be sub-normal for a more or less long period, but who will eventually regain their normal health.

5. Men who are so seriously disabled that they will always have to perform only the lightest tasks or who are entirely helpless.

It is unnecessary to say that the chief duty of this Commission and the people of Canada as a whole, is to find suitable employment at fair wages for men especially in class 3, 4, and 5, and the Military Hospitals Commission has already undertaken the task of re-educating such men wherever possible, it remains for this Commission to arrange with employers to create positions for them.

Men in classes 1 and 2 must also be taken care of, but being physically fit, their problem will not be so serious in a country like ours, provided the province is properly organized, so that on application for work being made, and there being no position vacant, but where men are then employed who are indispensable to the business, the employer may replace such men with returned soldiers.

We believe the trend of public opinion to be that every man should in some way or another bear a little of the burden of the war, and that during the period of the war, a large number of medically fit men of military age, have secured positions that we feel should be given to returned soldiers on request, or that the employers should undertake to create special positions for partly disabled or partly trained men, paying them sufficient wages, which, added to the pension or Government allowance, will insure them a reasonable living, provided, however, that in cases where a man will require a long period of instruction before he is of any use whatever to an employer, and to prevent the injustice of saddling a competitive business, with untrained men, the Government will make a special allowance for such men for a definite period not exceeding three months, which will maintain them until such time as they are able to perform the work for which they were engaged. This would necessitate the appoint-

ment of special local inspectors who would be under the jurisdiction of the Disabled Soldiers Trained Board, who would visit the places where such men are employed, and note and report their progress.

We recognize the principle that owing to the unprecedented conditions of active service in this war, a very large number of men who outwardly may seem mentally and physically fit, have suffered such shock to the system that their temperament is entirely changed, with a consequence that a man's previous character or employment is no absolute, reliable guide to the future; therefore, the employers should be prepared to give returned soldiers a fair period of probation before counting on them as unsatisfactory.

In order to give the necessary wide publicity to the duties which confront all classes of Canadians in this matter, we suggest that Provincial Government provide a special appropriation for the purpose of conducting a publicity campaign and thus secure the endorsement of public opinion.

One of the well known advertising agencies will no doubt be glad to underake this work for a nominal sum over and above the actual cost of newspaper space used.

THOS. H. HOOPER.

FRED J. BAKER.

EXHIBIT "D."

DEAR SIR,—You are doubtless aware that the above commission has been formed in conjunction with the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada. Its principal aim and object is to find employment for those men who, after seeing active service, have been returned for various reasons, but who are fit to again follow their former trade or profession.

We have, or will have, a large number of men of all descriptions on our books, seeking work, and with this object in view we are asking for your loyal and hearty co-operation.

We have enclosed a card which we trust you will fill out and return at your early convenience.

Again asking for your support,

We are, yours truly,

RETURNED SOLDIERS AID COMMISSION, MANITOBA.

Per

COPY OF CARD ACCOMPANYING EXHIBIT "D."

Date.....
Name of Firm.....
Address.....
Class of man that is, or may be required:
(a).....How many.....Wages.....
(b).....How many.....Wages.....
(c).....How many.....Wages.....
If married or single men required.....
Remarks.....

APPENDIX 14 (F).

RETURNED SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

14-1-BC.

VICTORIA, B.C., 10th April, 1917.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
 Secretary, Military Hospitals Commission,
 Ottawa.

DEAR SIR.—As requested in your letter of 26th ultimo, I have pleasure in handing you herewith the various forms asked for, together with statements in regard thereto.

1. (a) Copy of Order in Council creating the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission (British Columbia).
 (b) List of points at which the commission is represented in the province, showing 59 duly organized committees, and
 (c) 20 correspondents.
2. *Procedure followed in welcoming returning soldiers, etc.:*

The commission receives from the Discharge Depot, Quebec, a telegram advising names and addresses of men returning to the province. This information is immediately transmitted to the secretaries of the sub-committees nearest to the men's home addresses by telegram, or by letter if time permits. The names of the parties to whom these returning men wish advice of their coming sent are also supplied the sub-committees, who pass on the information. The men are met at their several destinations by representatives of the sub-committees and welcome committees, and every attention is paid them on their arrival. We have, however, impressed upon our sub-committees the fact that their duty towards the returned men does not cease with welcoming them. It is urged upon the committees that they should regard it as their duty to create and maintain a strong patriotic sentiment in favour of the men who have suffered in the defence of our national liberties. The Commission wants to know that the interests of the men returning to the various districts throughout the province will be in the hands of a responsible body, and to be sure that the men will be looked after and given assistance in meeting their needs.

3. *Number of men returned to province:*

Total number of men on Commission's records—Reported to us from Discharge Depot.	1,306
Sundry cases, including 66 camp men.	165
	1,471

4. *Number of men found employment:*

(a) Returned from overseas.	593
(b) Not been overseas.	62

5. *Number of discharged men unemployed:*

(a) Returned from overseas.	30
(b) Not been overseas.	4

6. *Number of men returned from overseas who have re-enlisted:*

For home guard duty, estimated.	29
For overseas duty, estimated.	52

7. *Class of employment found:*

See accompanying statement of "Positions in various employments found for men." It will be seen from this statement that the commission has provided 1,011 positions for the 655 men now employed.

8. The matter of future employment is one which is based upon and will be governed by so many factors outside of the individual provinces that it is impossible to view it from a strictly provincial standpoint. There must be taken into consideration the general re-adjustment of the economic situation of the country as a whole. As the mobilization of the C.E.F. was a matter in which the individual provinces took their place as a part of the whole, so the matter of demobilization with its attendant feature of re-employment must be regarded as one affecting the whole and not confined to any one part.

One method which already has been suggested for dealing with the problem of providing employment upon demobilization, is that the Federal Government keep the returned men on pay and utilize their services in building a National Highway across Canada. While it is probable that circumstances may warrant or necessitate the provision of employment in some form by the State, it appears to us that the labour required to carry out the National Highway scheme could be turned to better advantage if the men retained on pay by the Federal Government were distributed among the provinces and their services used for the development of natural resources and such public works as might be deemed advisable and expedient by the different Provincial Governments. An equitable distribution could be made on the basis of enlistments.

In view of the fact that the development of the natural resources of the country with the consequent development of present and establishment of new industries would prove of incalculable value not only to the individual provinces and the Dominion but to the Empire as a whole, we are of the opinion that the whole question is one which might well be made a subject for discussion between the Federal and Imperial Governments with a view to arriving at a basis for co-operation with the Provincial Governments.

The work before us is to create from the army we have raised for war purposes another army for peace purposes, every member of which will be a self-respecting, self-supporting, producing factor of the Imperial economy and this will require the best kind of co-operation of interest and effort.

9. Statistical statement showing previous occupation of men returning from Overseas, also showing present employment:

Herewith statement of occupations of men prior to enlistment as shown by their Discharge Depot Reports, together with statement showing occupations presently filled by men for whom positions have been provided by the Commission.

10. Methods adopted for obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of employers and others:

As much publicity as possible has been obtained for the aims and work of the Commission through the newspapers in the province, and to deal effectively with this matter we have enlisted the co-operation of the sub-committee to whom the following letter has been sent out on different occasions:

"We are enclosing copy of an article which appeared in the Vancouver World of the 12th instant dealing with the work done in the interests of returned soldiers by the provincial organization.

"We hope to send you similar articles from time to time.

"As it is most desirable that the public in general, and our returned soldiers in particular, should know of the efforts being made to provide for the welfare of the men who come home from fighting the battles of the Empire, we should be glad if you would endeavour to have these articles reproduced as far as possible in your local papers."

Employers of labour have been written to from time to time and asked to support in every way the work of the Commission in finding employment for returned men. We find everywhere that they are ready and willing to assist the Commission to the best of their ability.

Copies of two articles which appeared in the Vancouver World in February last are enclosed herewith.

11. There is in British Columbia the Provincial Returned Soldiers Association, with headquarters in Vancouver, and several branches.

We are informed by the Secretary of the provincial organization that the whole matter of eligibility for membership is presently under discussion at a conference of the provincial organization being held in Winnipeg. So far the local Association has restricted membership to men who have been Overseas; men returning from Overseas on account of stoppage of working pay and as undesirables are not eligible. The question of students returning to complete their studies has, we are informed, not been dealt with as yet.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. HILL,
Secretary.

(Copy referred to in paragraph 1.)

COPY OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON THE TWENTY-NINTH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed a Provincial Committee, with power to add to their number if deemed necessary, to work in conjunction with the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, in regard to the provision for the care and employment of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force upon their return to Canada:—

The Honourable H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D., Provincial Secretary, representing the Government of British Columbia—(Chairman);

His Worship Mayor A. Stewart, representing the city of Victoria;

His Worship Mayor A. W. Gray, representing the city of New Westminster;

His Worship Mayor A. E. Planta, representing the city of Nanaimo;

Alderman Joseph Hoskins, representing the city of Vancouver;

A. C. Burdick, Esq., representing the Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee of Victoria; and

E. W. Hamber Esq., representing the Returned Soldiers' Committee of the Canadian Club of Vancouver;

And that the said Committee be empowered to take up its duties forthwith, and to do all such matters and things as may in the opinion of the Committee appear requisite for the carrying out of its objects.

Dated this 26th day of November, A.D., 1915.

H. E. YOUNG,
Provincial Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of November, A.D., 1915.

RICHARD McBRIDE,
Presiding Member of the Executive Council.

(Copy referred to Paragraph 1—(b) and (c).)

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

District.	Representative—Address.
1. Alberni.. . . .	F. C. Birks, secretary, Alberni.
2. Alert Bay.. . . .	A. M. Wastell, secretary, Alert Bay.
3. Armstrong.. . . .	J. M. Wright (mayor), secretary, Armstrong.
4. Ashcroft.. . . .	Harold P. Christie, secretary, Ashcroft.
5. Atlin.. . . .	J. A. Fraser, Govt. agent, correspondent, Atlin.
6. Bella Coola.. . . .	Wm. Sutherland, secretary, Bella Coola.
7. Barkerville.. . . .	C. W. Grain, secretary, Barkerville.
8. Burnaby.. . . .	F. L. Macpherson, secretary, Edmonds.
9. Burns Lake.. . . .	Mr. McMillan, secretary, Burns Lake.
10. Chilliwack City.. . . .	His Worship the Mayor, correspondent, Chilliwack.
11. Chilliwack Municipality.. . . .	Mrs. S. J. Stacey, secretary, Box 327 Chilliwack.
12. Clinton.. . . .	S. Petersky, secretary, Clinton.
13. Coldstream.. . . .	E. Henderson, secretary, R.R. No. 2, Vernon.
14. Coquitlam.. . . .	A. Haliburton, secretary, Maillardville.
15. Courtenay.. . . .	J. H. McIntyre, secretary, Courtenay.
16. Cowichan.. . . .	James Greig, secretary, Duncan.
17. Cranbrook.. . . .	Thos. M. Roberts, secretary, Cranbrook.
18. Cumberland.. . . .	A. McKinnon, secretary, Cumberland.
19. Delta.. . . .	A. de R. Taylor, secretary, Ladner.
20. District of Richmond.. . . .	The Reeve, correspondent, Eburne R.R. No. 1, Vancouver.
21. Enderby.. . . .	C. P. Ryan, secretary, Enderby.
22. Esquimalt.. . . .	G. H. Pullen, secretary, Esquimalt.
23. Fairview.. . . .	J. Brown, Govt. agent, correspondent, Fairview.
24. Fernie.. . . .	Joseph Austin, secretary, Fernie.
25. Fraser Mills.. . . .	G. G. Stewart, city clerk, correspondent, Fraser Mills.
26. Golden.. . . .	H. V. Dartt, secretary, Golden.
27. Grand Forks.. . . .	F. R. S. Barlee, secretary, Grand Forks.
28. Greenwood.. . . .	G. B. Taylor, secretary, Greenwood.
29. Hazelton.. . . .	J. K. Frost, secretary, Hazelton.
30. Kamloops.. . . .	W. C. Cowell, secretary, Kamloops.
31. Kaslo.. . . .	W. E. Hadder, secretary, Kaslo.
32. Kelowna.. . . .	J. W. Jones, secretary, Kelowna.
33. Kent.. . . .	The Reeve of District, correspondent, Agassiz.
34. Ladysmith.. . . .	N. A. Morrison, secretary, Ladysmith.
35. Langley.. . . .	P. H. Sheffield, secretary, Murrayville.
36. Lillooet.. . . .	Samuel Gibbs, secretary, Lillooet.
37. Lytton.. . . .	Walter C. Keeble, secretary, Lytton.
38. Maple Ridge.. . . .	The Reeve, correspondent, Port Haney.
39. Matsqui.. . . .	James Gibson, secretary, Mount Lahman.
40. Merritt.. . . .	Arch. Jackson (mayor), correspondent, Merritt.
41. Mission.. . . .	J. A. Barr, secretary, Mission City.
42. Nanaimo.. . . .	A. E. Planta, secretary, Nanaimo.
43. Nelson.. . . .	R. G. Joy, secretary, Nelson.
44. New Hazelton.. . . .	C. A. Mitchell, secretary, New Hazelton.
45. New Westminster.. . . .	T. J. Thomas, secretary, New Westminster.
46. North Vancouver.. . . .	C. H. Pangman, North Vancouver.
47. Nicola.. . . .	V. Harbord Harwood, correspondent, Nicola.
48. Oak Bay.. . . .	F. W. Clayton, secretary, Oak Bay.
49. 150-mile House.. . . .	J. P. Murphy, secretary, Lac La Hache.
50. Peachland.. . . .	A. H. Cutbill, secretary, Peachland.
51. Penticton.. . . .	John Power, secretary, Penticton.
52. Phoenix.. . . .	D. J. Matheson (mayor), correspondent, Phoenix.
53. Pitt Meadows.. . . .	W. M. Reid, correspondent, Pitt Meadows.
54. Port Alberni.. . . .	F. G. Cox, secretary, Port Alberni.
55. Point Grey.. . . .	W. H. Lembke, secretary, Kerrisdale.
56. Port Coquitlam.. . . .	John Smith, secretary, Port Coquitlam.
57. Port Moody.. . . .	The Mayor, correspondent, Port Moody.
58. Prince George.. . . .	The Mayor H. G. Perry, correspondent, Prince George.
59. Prince Rupert.. . . .	Miss L. M. Ellett, secretary, Prince Rupert.
60. Princeton.. . . .	A. W. Gregory, correspondent, Princeton.
61. Skidgate Inlet.. . . .	D. Cochrane, secretary, Queen Charlotte City.
62. Quesnel.. . . .	J. Milburn, Govt. agent, correspondent, Quesnel.
63. Revelstoke.. . . .	H. McKinnon (mayor), correspondent, Revelstoke.
64. Rossland.. . . .	J. A. McLeod, secretary, Rossland.
65. Saanich.. . . .	C. B. Jones, secretary, 642 Cormorant street, Victoria.
66. Sandon.. . . .	W. E. Gomm, secretary, Sandon.
67. Sidney.. . . .	W. H. Dawes, secretary, Sidney.

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS—Continued.

District.	Representative—Address.
68. Slocan City..	E. Graham, secretary, Slocan City.
69. South Vancouver..	J. B. Springford, secretary, South Vancouver.
70. Spallumcheen..	The Reeve, correspondent, Armstrong.
71. Sumas..	Reeve J. L. Atkinson, correspondent, Abbotsford.
72. Summerland..	The Reeve, correspondent, West Summerland.
73. Surrey..	The Reeve, correspondent, Cloverdale.
74. Telegraph Creek..	W. Scott Simpson, secretary, Telegraph Creek.
75. Trail..	Wm. E. B. Money Penny, secretary, Trail.
76. Vancouver..	T. M. Harnett, manager, Vancouver.
77. Vanderhoof..	J. R. G. Crispo, secretary, Vanderhoof.
78. Vernon..	Rev. C. O. Main, secretary, Vernon.
79. Victoria..	G. Booth, secretary, 104 Union Bank building, Victoria.

(Statement referred to in Paragraph 7.)

POSITIONS IN VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS FOUND FOR MEN, PERIOD ENDING
MARCH 31, 1917.

Agent, station..	1	Lawyer..	1
Bakers..	2	Lumbermen..	2
Barber..	1	Machinists..	3
Bartenders..	2	Marine (general)..	20
Blacksmiths..	2	Marine (firemen)..	2
Book-keepers..	6	Mechanics..	9
Const. foremen..	1	Messengers..	7
Canners..	2	Metal worker..	1
Caretakers..	8	Millman..	1
Carpenters..	11	Miners..	10
Chauffeurs..	26	Motormen..	3
Checkers..	3	Motor mechanic..	1
Civil Service clerks..	12	Packers..	7
Clerks (bank)..	10	Painters..	3
“ (general)..	81	Plasterers..	2
“ (grocery)..	1	Plumber..	1
“ (hotel)..	8	Policemen..	32
“ (insurance)..	2	Post Office employees..	115
“ (railway)..	7	Printers..	5
Commercial traveller..	1	Railroad employees general..	9
Cooks..	8	Stewards..	4
Canvassers..	3	Salesmen..	3
Draughtsmen..	2	Seamen..	3
Driller..	1	Ship rigger..	1
Drivers..	5	Shoemaker..	1
Druggists..	1	Students..	4
Electricians..	3	Storekeeper..	1
Engineers (general)..	8	Street railway employees..	5
“ (locomotive)..	1	Surveyor assistants..	3
“ (electrician)..	1	Teamsters..	12
“ (civil)..	1	Telegraph operators..	3
“ (marine)..	2	Timekeepers..	5
Fire and forest rangers..	4	Tobacconists..	3
Farmers..	23	Waiters..	3
Firemen (fire department)..	7	Warehousemen..	6
“ (station)..	3	Watchmaker..	1
“ (locomotive)..	1	Watchmen..	88
Fishermen..	2	Woodworkers..	5
Gamekeeper and wardens..	6	Elevator men..	16
Gardeners..	15	Customs house clerks..	31
Guards..	77	Sundries..	22
Hospital orderlies..	8	Munition workers..	10
Hotel porters..	7	Administrative staff at Esquimalt and Resthaven..	9
Inspectors..	2		
Janitors..	46		
Junk dealers..	3		
Labourers..	111	Total..	1,011

(Statement referred to in Paragraph 3.)

OCCUPATION OF MEN PRIOR TO ENLISTMENT.

Accountants.. . . .	10	Golf instructors.. . . .	2
Agents (adv.).. . . .	3	Grocers.. . . .	3
" (fina.).. . . .	1	Glazier.. . . .	1
" (R. E.).. . . .	2	Guards, etc.. . . .	2
" (gen.).. . . .	3	Guides.. . . .	2
Apprentices.. . . .	5	Gun makers.. . . .	2
Auto repairers.. . . .	3	Hod carrier.. . . .	1
Bakers and confectioners.. . . .	17	Hardware employees.. . . .	4
Barbers.. . . .	6	Handymen.. . . .	2
Bartenders.. . . .	7	Hospital attendants.. . . .	6
Blacksmiths.. . . .	25	Hotelkeepers and employees.. . . .	9
Boilermakers.. . . .	1	Inspectors.. . . .	3
Book-keepers.. . . .	12	Brokers (insurance).. . . .	6
Brakeman.. . . .	1	Janitors.. . . .	6
Bricklayers.. . . .	14	Jewellers.. . . .	2
Brokers.. . . .	3	Jockey.. . . .	1
Butchers.. . . .	7	Junk dealer.. . . .	1
Canner.. . . .	1	Labourers.. . . .	108
Canvasser.. . . .	1	Lawyers.. . . .	3
Car inspector.. . . .	1	Linemen.. . . .	4
Caretakers.. . . .	6	Linguist.. . . .	4
Carpenters.. . . .	115	Liverymen.. . . .	3
Cement finishers.. . . .	2	Longshoremen.. . . .	2
Chauffeurs.. . . .	30	Lumbermen.. . . .	50
Checkers.. . . .	2	Machinists.. . . .	37
Cocoamaker.. . . .	1	Masseur.. . . .	1
Clergyman.. . . .	1	Managers.. . . .	4
Chimney sweep.. . . .	1	Marine (general).. . . .	26
Coach builder.. . . .	1	Marine (firemen).. . . .	12
Cigarmakers and tobacconists.. . . .	4	Mechanics.. . . .	16
Civil Service (clerks).. . . .	8	Messengers.. . . .	11
Clerks (bank).. . . .	22	Metal workers.. . . .	32
" (dept. store).. . . .	6	Millmen.. . . .	11
" (general).. . . .	49	Miners.. . . .	138
" (grocery).. . . .	9	Mineral water manufacturers.. . . .	3
" (hotel).. . . .	10	Munition worker.. . . .	1
" (insurance).. . . .	2	Motormen.. . . .	3
" (lumber).. . . .	3	Motor mechanics.. . . .	14
" (railway).. . . .	5	Moulders.. . . .	2
" (shipping).. . . .	2	Moving picture operator.. . . .	1
" (shorthand).. . . .	1	Musicians.. . . .	8
" (transfer).. . . .	5	Newspaper employees.. . . .	6
Coal merchant.. . . .	1	Nitro-glycerine worker.. . . .	1
Commercial travellers.. . . .	9	Optician.. . . .	1
Construction work.. . . .	11	Packers.. . . .	5
Contractors.. . . .	16	Painters and paperhangers.. . . .	18
Cooper.. . . .	1	Pebble splitter.. . . .	1
Cooks.. . . .	18	Photographer.. . . .	1
Cow punchers.. . . .	2	Piano tuner.. . . .	1
Dentists.. . . .	2	Plasterers.. . . .	15
Designer.. . . .	1	Plumbers.. . . .	9
Draftsmen.. . . .	4	Police men.. . . .	16
Diver.. . . .	1	Post office employees.. . . .	6
Drillers.. . . .	2	Poultryman.. . . .	1
Drivers.. . . .	3	Powder expert.. . . .	1
Druggists.. . . .	6	Powder plant employees.. . . .	2
Dyers and cleaners.. . . .	2	Printers.. . . .	21
Electricians.. . . .	22	Railroad (construction).. . . .	8
Engineers (general).. . . .	54	Railroad (employees).. . . .	43
" (civil).. . . .	10	Restaurant keeper.. . . .	1
" (elec.).. . . .	2	Rigger.. . . .	1
" (loco.).. . . .	7	Road superintendents.. . . .	2
" (marine).. . . .	4	Saddlers.. . . .	2
" (mining).. . . .	3	Salesmen.. . . .	20
" (stat.).. . . .	14	Sanitary presser.. . . .	1
Factory hand.. . . .	1	Sailmaker.. . . .	1
Farmers.. . . .	142	Stonecutter.. . . .	1
Ferryman.. . . .	2	Shipbuilder.. . . .	1
Firemen (fire dept.).. . . .	7	Shipper.. . . .	1
Firemen (stat.).. . . .	2	Stonecutter.. . . .	1
Fire and forest rangers.. . . .	4	Sanitary inspectors.. . . .	2
Firemen (loco.).. . . .	10	Seamen.. . . .	8
Fishermen.. . . .	5	Ship rigger.. . . .	1
Fruiters.. . . .	2	Shoemakers.. . . .	7
Game keeper.. . . .	1	Show card designer.. . . .	1
Gardeners.. . . .	7	Slater.. . . .	1

OCCUPATION OF MEN PRIOR TO ENLISTMENT—*Concluded.*

Bailiff..	1	Teamsters..	53
Stewards (steamship)..	3	Telegraph operators..	5
Stockman..	1	Textile workers..	3
Stone masons..	4	Timbermen..	6
Storekeepers..	4	Timekeepers..	9
Street railway employees..	17	Tool and die makers..	2
Students..	25	Trappers..	4
Students (law)..	6	Upholsterers..	3
Students (art)..	4	Veterinary surgeon..	1
Superintendents on municipal works..	2	Waiters..	6
Surveys..	21	Watchmakers..	2
Tailors..	7	Watchmen..	2
Tanner..	1	Window dresser..	2
Teachers..	3	Woodworkers..	9

(Statement referred to in Paragraph 9.)

POSITIONS IN VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS PRESENTLY FILLED BY MEN.

Administrative staff..	9	Lumberman..	1
Bakers..	2	Machinists..	3
Barber..	1	Marine (general)	13
Bartender..	1	Mechanics..	6
Blacksmiths..	2	Messengers..	4
Book-keepers..	3	Metal worker..	1
Caretakers..	5	Miners..	11
Carpenters..	6	Motormen..	3
Chauffeurs..	6	Painters..	3
Civil Service..	9	Plasterer..	1
Clerks (bank)..	8	Policemen..	26
Clerks (general)..	47	Plumber..	1
Cooks..	4	Post Office employees..	68
Canvasser..	1	Printers..	2
Electricians..	2	Railroad employees..	2
Engineers (general)..	5	Stewards..	3
" (loco.)..	1	Ship rigger..	1
" (elec.)..	1	Master mariners..	2
" (civil)..	1	Munition workers..	3
" (marine)..	2	Shoemaker..	1
Elevator men..	4	Storekeepers..	2
Ferryman..	1	Street railway employees..	5
Fisherman..	1	Surveyors' assistants..	2
Farmers..	21	Teamsters..	10
Firemen (fire dept.)..	5	Telegraph operators..	2
" (loco.)..	1	Warehousemen	4
Foremen..	3	Watchmen..	28
Gardeners..	5	Woodworkers..	3
Gamekeepers and wardens..	4	Custom house clerks..	32
Guards..	42	Sundries..	8
Hospital orderlies..	4	Railway mail clerks..	5
Hotel porters..	3	Re-enlistment overseas..	52
Inspectors..	2	Home guards..	29
Janitors..	24		
Junk dealers..	2		
Labourers..	79		
Lawyer..	1		
		Total..	655

From the Vancouver "World" of February 21, 1917.

VICTORIA, February 20.—Secretary J. H. Hill, of the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission is contemplating plans of economic exploitation whereby it may become understood and recognized by the people of British Columbia that the Commission is the logical and properly authoritative body to deal with all matters affecting the welfare of the returned soldier.

"How often," said Mr. Hill to the *World*, "a returned soldier will ask for advice as to who would be the best person to see about his delayed pension, pay or allowances, or kindred matters which worry him. We want the people of the province to realize that this Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission is aimed to cover all exigencies of this nature and to assist every returned British Columbia man in a wider scope

than the mere obtaining of employment. Whenever a returned soldier asks such advice he should be immediately told by any member of the general public that there is a Returned Soldiers Commission in British Columbia with headquarters at Victoria and committees working in 78 localities throughout the province. These committees will be glad to give advice or assistance in any difficulties or problems which confront returned men, and the commission is anxious that its powerful machinery through the province be utilized by the returned soldier—and above all that the general public know how to properly refer a man who is looking for such information."

DEALING WITH PROBLEM.

(From Vancouver "World" February 12, 1917.)

Although for months past various parties of returning invalided soldiers have been met and cheered as they arrived at different destinations in British Columbia, very little has been said of the work of the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, the immensely important machine it is building up to properly handle the project of its inception, or the results which have already been attained. Being a provincial organization working under government affiliation, the commission has its headquarters at Victoria, adjacent to the convalescent homes at Esquimalt and Resthaven.

For the purpose of getting definite information upon the present extent of the activities in behalf of the returned soldiers of this province, Mr. James H. Hill, Secretary of the commission, was interviewed by the *World* correspondent. The interview consisted of four questions, the answers outlining a fund of information containing all the necessary elements of a full explanation.

The first question was: "How many returned men have come under the jurisdiction of the commission, either for medical treatment or for the securing of suitable employment?"

The answer was: "The total number of men on the commission's records is 1,121. There are 243 of these men now undergoing treatment in the various hospitals and sanatoria of British Columbia, while 88 of them are being treated in their own homes, and 40 have been diverted to other provinces for the most suitable medical treatment. The commission's committees have listed 602 men for employment and placed 722 men in positions for which they are fitted. There are now 41 men on the files awaiting employment."

The second query was in regard to the extent of the vocational training work undertaken by the commission for the benefit of the returned man. The answer in effect was the statement that every individual man is given the widest possible latitude in the matter of selecting something to do, everything possible being considered for his benefit.

* * * * *

Then also is the chief educational work, that tending to lead the men toward agriculture. There are between 40 and 50 men now attending classes in poultry keeping, gardening, bee-keeping and general agriculture. Mr. Williams Hugh, bee expert, and experts from the department of agriculture are going into this branch of instructorship extensively and all men receive special invitations to participate in the classes. The University of British Columbia in Vancouver also is giving short courses in agriculture free of charge to returned soldiers and there are at present five or six soldiers there, reaping the benefits of this advantage.

MANY CHOOSE LAND.

The third inquiry was relative to the number of applications already received from soldiers who have announced their intention of taking up farming land under the Returned Soldiers' Land Act. Mr. Hill stated that to-day approximately 50 men have made application for the government homestead land under the soldiers' act, and

that naturally this number will be materially increased as the invalided men reach the stage where they may choose their future paths of endeavour. The commission's recommendation to the provincial government provide for the "block" system of settlement, perhaps better known as co-operative or community settlement plan. The commission's recommendation also goes fully into the proposed scheme of settlement and so designed that the soldier who takes up the land under the scheme would literally have the best of it right from the start and all the way through, getting full benefit of excellent arrangements which the commission proposes to govern the project. The recommendation is made up of 31 sections, going very fully into the detailed workings of the arrangement proposed. The commission's recommendation contains in the main identical proposals and arrangements which eastern provinces have adopted subsequent to the initial announcement of the British Columbia commission's recommendation.

The fourth inquiry was relative to the rules which must be followed by returned soldiers in filing for the land. The answer was based on a section of the recommendation, reading as follows:—

Those eligible to become possessors of farm lands under this recommendation are:

- (a) All returned soldiers irrespective of their point of enlistment and without distinction either as to military rank or length of service;
- (b) The son of a deceased or permanently disabled soldier, provided he is at least eighteen years of age. In case the son has not reached this age, provision to be made whereby his mother or guardian can take up the allotment and develop it until such time as he attains the age of eighteen.
- (c) The widow of a deceased soldier.
- (d) The wife of a permanently disabled soldier.
- (e) The daughter of a deceased soldier, if there is no son in the family;

Provided always that only one allotment shall be available by a soldier or any member of his family, and that such allotment will only be made where it is the intention of the beneficiary to take bona fide settlement thereon. It is not intended that these allotments shall be made available for purely speculative purposes.

MANY LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Hanging in Mr. Hill's office is an ordinary map of the province well studded with red stars which are apparent in all settled communities. Mr. Hill explained that there are 70 odd stars upon the map, each star representing a committee which is working in the location indicated, giving voluntary services of great assistance. "These committees which work locally, place themselves totally at the disposal of all returned soldiers," said Mr. Hill. "We all want to do our best for the returned man, and these committees provide local centres where any soldier may go for advice or assistance in any matter, such as delays in his pension or pay, or in fact any matter affecting the welfare of the returned soldier."

APPENDIX 14 (g).

SASKATCHEWAN RETURNED SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,
22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa, Canada.

REGINA, Sask., April 18, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose to you statement covering as far as I am able the items asked for in your letter of March 26. In some instances you will note the information is not available. We are, however, completely changing our system and I hope to be able to furnish details as required on short notice, and will telegraph details not now available. I will endeavour to answer your questions in the order in which they appear.

1. *(a) Organization of Commissions.*—Following out the suggestions adopted at the Interprovincial Conference held at Ottawa, October 18, 1915, the Executive Council of the Saskatchewan Legislature met and by Order in Council, dated November 5, 1915, appointed the following members as a Provincial Committee to act in conjunction with the Federal Committee: the Honourable Mr. Justice Elwood, of the city of Regina; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Regina; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Moosejaw; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Saskatoon; Mr. J. W. Smith, of the city of Regina. G. Harmon Jones, Esq., was later appointed by Order in Council Secretary of the Commission, and by Order in Council dated November 8, the full Commission was provided by the appointment of Mr. J. A. Maharg and Mr. R. H. Chadwick, both of the city of Moosejaw. This Commission was further enlarged in November, 1916, so as to provide for a representative from Prince Albert, North Battleford, Yorkton, Swift Current, and Weyburn. On March 10 an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Returned Soldiers' Employment Commission was assented to and the same came into force on the 1st day of April, 1917. Copy enclosed.

(b) Sub-Committees.—We have at the present time about an even four hundred Returned Soldiers Welcome and Aid Leagues, and where leagues are not organized the secretary treasurers of the various municipalities have undertaken the responsibility of acting for us in the interests of the returning soldiers, so that we consider that the Province is completely organized, and every city, town, village, and rural municipality is fitted to carry forward the work of the Commission.

2. *Procedure in Welcoming Returning Soldiers.*—When the returned soldiers are cleared at Quebec a telegram is despatched to this office advising the name of the soldier, his class and address, and whom he wishes advised of his return. Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, copies are made and handed to the newspapers, the Unit "II" Casualty Office, the Assistant Secretary at Saskatoon, and a letter is written to the person mentioned in the telegram to be notified of each man's return or in case where no name is mentioned the letter is sent to the secretary of our Returned Soldiers Welcome and Aid League or if an outlying place where there is no organization, to the secretary treasurer of the town, village, or municipality, or to the Postmaster, advising that this man left Quebec on a certain day and is en route West. As soon as the men are cleared in Regina, that is class 2 men, a telegram is forwarded by the O.C. Unit "II" to the secretary of our league, or to some official as mentioned above. With regard to the Class 1 men, we notify by letter, etc., as above, but as they do not clear at Regina, but Quebec, there is no telegraphic communication with regard to these men sent from the O.C.

3. The number of men now returned to the Province is 836.
4. The number of men now employed (a) Returned from overseas 404. (b) Not been overseas 13.
5. The number of discharged men unemployed (a) Returned from overseas 29. (b) Not been overseas 2.
6. The number of men who have returned from overseas who have re-enlisted or have become attached to special service battalions or employed on Guard Duty 45.
7. The class of employment found is about as varied as are the industrial interests and we have found it necessary to canvass pretty thoroughly the whole industrial field, and place men in whatever employment is open to them.
8. Concerning the future employment of returned soldiers, we are making every possible effort to direct the attention of these men to the land and to agricultural pursuits of various kinds. To this end, we are asking the co-operation of the departments of agriculture both in the Province and in the Dominion and are arranging for an interesting agricultural exhibit to be placed in our general office. This exhibit will include samples of grains of various sorts, sheaves of grain and grasses, models of farm buildings, etc., and an assortment of pictures, all of which is intended to arrest the attention of the returning soldier and compel him to think upon the question of land settlement. In addition to this, it is the intention of the Commission to place in the hands of every returning soldier a packet of literature descriptive of the agricultural interests of the Province, and by this we hope to stimulate a lively interest in all these related agricultural pursuits. Unless a fair proportion of men returning to Saskatchewan can be induced to take up farming in some one of its branches, we have every reason to believe that the problem of returning men to civilian life will become decidedly embarrassing.

9. Statistical statement showing previous occupation of men returning from overseas, and also showing present employment we are unable to give at the present time.

10. In connection with the matter of obtaining publicity and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the employers, we are carrying a standing advertisement in some twenty odd papers throughout the Province, drawing attention to the need of employment for the soldiers. We have also distributed to local leagues large numbers of similar letters containing an appeal which has had the effect of stimulating a lively interest in the general work. We have also placed in the moving picture theatres of the Province slides inviting the public to give preference to returned soldiers in the matter of employment.

11. The following is a list of the Veterans' Associations in Saskatchewan, with particulars.

Regina.—There is one Veterans' Association only and this admits to membership veterans of all wars of the Empire.

Saskatoon has a branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association of the orthodox order, and another organization separate and distinct from this, which I am informed is somewhat at variance with the Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

Moosejaw has a branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association and also an organization known as the Returned Soldiers' Club, which is separate and distinct from the first named association and which is likely to become a branch of the Great War Veterans' Association.

Prince Albert has a branch of the Great War Veterans' Association with membership restricted to those who have seen service overseas in the present war.

There are also branches of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association at Swift Current, Yorkton and Weyburn.

List of returned men classified as follows:—

(a) Men who have been in France.	571
(b) Men who have been in England only.	261
(c) Men who have been discharged in Canada. Not available.	
(d) Men returning from overseas on account of stoppage of working pay.	20
(e) Men returning from overseas as undesirables.	4
(f) Students returning from Overseas to complete studies. .	6
(g) Men returning from Overseas for duty in Canada. . . .	19

Yours very truly,
G. HARMON JONES,
General Secretary.

BILL No. 37 OF 1917

An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Returned Soldiers' Employment Commission.

(Assented to March 10, 1917).

Preamble.

Whereas many persons who joined the forces raised by the government of Canada to assist in naval or military operations in or beyond Canada in the present war, as soldiers, chaplains, surgeons or nurses or in other capacities, or who left Canada to join the armies of Great Britain or her allies for overseas service as such in said war, have since returned and have been discharged on account of wounds or bodily infirmity, or sickness, or for other good and sufficient cause and many more will be returning from time to time for these or similar reasons; and

Whereas it is desirable that provision should be made to secure as far as possible suitable employment for such of the said persons as are physically or mentally capable of rendering any kind of useful service, and in other cases to relieve distress, and

Whereas it is expedient for the accomplishment of these objects that a representative body of persons should be appointed with corporate powers;

Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Returned Soldiers' Employment Act".

The Commission.

2. There shall be a commission to be called "The Saskatchewan Returned Soldiers' Commission," hereinafter called "the Commission," which shall consist of the following persons and such others as may from time to time become members thereof in accordance with the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Commission:

SASKATCHEWAN RETURNED SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

His Honour, Richard Stuart Lake, Lieut. Gov. of Saskatchewan.
 The Hon. William Melville Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan.
 Wellington Bartley Willoughby, Esq., M.L.A., of Moosejaw.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood, of Regina.
 The Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, of Regina.
 George Ewan McCraney, Esq., M.P., of Saskatchewan.
 Levi Thomson, Esq., M.P. of Wolsley.
 The Hon. Robert M. Mitchell, M.L.A., of Weyburn.
 David James Wylie, Esq., M.L.A., of Maple Creek.
 William W. Davidson, Esq., M.L.A., of Govan.
 Dr. W. D. Cowan, of Regina.
 Jacob W. Smith, Esq., of Regina.
 R. H. Chadwick, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 J. A. Maharg, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 Dr. A. McG. Young, of Saskatoon.
 William Knox, Esq., of Prince Albert.
 Malcolm Henderson, Esq., of North Battleford.
 Levi Beck, Esq., of Yorkton.
 W. Jones, Esq., of Swift Current.
 Charles F. Moore, Esq., of Weyburn.
 Herbert Gerveys Smith, Esq., of Regina.
 Stewart C. Burton, Esq., of Regina.
 William George Styles, Esq., of Regina.
 James R. Wilson, Esq., of Saskatoon.
 James Pascoe, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 Alfred William Mayberry, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 Edward Charles Matthews, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 A. E. Stephens, Esq., of Moosejaw.
 C. L. Davis, Esq., of Asquith.
 Richard A. Miller, Esq., of Rosetown.
 F. J. W. Coutts, Esq., of Davidson.
 C. R. McIntosh, Esq., of North Battleford.
 R. C. Laurie, Esq., of North Battleford.
 Hon. W. J. Wylie, M.L.A., of Maple Creek.
 T. A. Patrick, M.D., of Yorkton.
 Henry Turner, Esq., of Springside.
 N. P. O. Noel, Esq., of Battleford.
 W. W. Smith, Esq., of Battleford.
 Philip Chevalier, Esq., of Maple Creek.
 Peter Crerar, Esq., of Govan.
 Wesley Rowson, Esq., of Rosthern.
 John Law, Esq., of Swift Current.
 D. W. Adam, Esq., of Prince Albert.
 F. B. Judson, Esq., of Prince Albert.
 J. S. Carmichael, Esq., of Saskatoon.
 Jas. Fred Cairns, Esq., of Saskatoon.
 James Clinskill, Esq., of Saskatoon.
 James Habbkirk, Esq., of Regina.
 Dr. Walter Charles Murray, of Saskatoon.

3. The Commission shall be a body corporate and shall have its Head Office. head office at the city of Regina.

Objects.

4. It shall be the duty of the Commission and it shall have power;
 - (a) to make a careful and comprehensive industrial and commercial survey of the available sources of employment for returned soldiers;
 - (b) to arrange through the medium of returned soldiers' welcome and aid leagues, federal and provincial bureaux, boards of trade, and other public bodies and institutions for the placing of returned soldiers in such positions as they are most capable of filling;
 - (c) to solicit, receive and distribute funds coming into its hands for the purposes for which it has been formed.

Executive
Committee.

Com-

5. (1) The affairs of the Commission shall be administered by an executive committee to be chosen by the Commission from among its members, and to consist of a chairman, a secretary treasurer, and such other officers and members as the Commission may by law determine.

(2) Until the executive is so appointed, the following persons shall act as a provisional executive to administer the affairs of the Commission, namely:

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood.
 Dr. W. D. Cowan.
 Jacob W. Smith.
 William Davidson, Esq., M.L.A.
 R. H. Chadwick, Esq.
 J. A. Maharg, Esq.
 Dr. A. McG. Young.
 William Knox, Esq.
 Malcolm Henderson.
 Levi Beck, Esq.
 W. Jones, Esq.
 Charles F. Moore, Esq.
 G. Harmon Jones, Esq.

First Meeting.

6. Within thirty days from date the date upon which this Act comes into force, the provisional executive shall call a meeting of the Commission, of which ten days' previous notice shall be given to each member by registered letter.

Meetings.

7. Meetings of the Commission shall be called as occasion requires, for the hearing of reports, the consideration of questions of policy and other important matters, but no meeting shall be deemed to be properly constituted unless there are present at least members, including a majority of executive committee.

By-laws.

8. The Commission may from time to time make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of its members and the conduct of its affairs as may be deemed advisable.

Funds.

9. The Commission may employ such methods and make such public appeals as it finds necessary for securing the funds requisite to carry out the provisions of this Act and it may expend such funds, and all other moneys coming into its hands in such manner as it may deem advisable.

10. From the receipts of *The Patriotic Revenues Act* the provincial treasurer may advance to the Commission from time to time as required, such sums of money as are approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the purpose of defraying the general office and administration expenses of the Commission.

11. The Commission shall not be liable for any act, error or omission of any of its officers, members, agents or employees in respect to the receipt or expenditure of moneys, or for any act whatsoever, and any unlawful act, error or omission shall be chargeable only to the officer, member, agent or employee who is directly and personally responsible. Commission exempt from liability.

12. The books and the accounts of the Commission shall be audited quarterly by the provincial auditor or his agent, and the report of such audit shall appear in the minutes of the Commission and be given such publicity as it may direct.

13. The Commission may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as occasion requires, establish branch offices at such points in the province as it may deem necessary, may organize returned soldiers' welcome and aid leagues throughout the province and may engage such agents and employees as the conduct of the work may require. Branch Offices.

14. The Commission shall exercise its office during the period of the present war and for such further period as necessity may require, unless sooner dissolved by Order in Council. Dissolution.

15. The Commission shall take over and continue the work of the Saskatchewan division of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada, and shall act in harmony with the Military Hospitals Commission, the Military Hospitals Commission Command and all kindred organizations. Relations with kindred organizations.

16. This Act shall come into force on the first of April, 1917.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF SASKATCHEWAN, DATED AT REGINA ON FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915, AND APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Executive Council has had under consideration a report from the President of Council, bearing even date herewith, stating that at a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and members of the Federal Hospitals Commission, held in the city of Ottawa on the eighteenth and nineteenth days of October last, the representatives of the several Provinces in attendance agreed to submit to their respective Governments a memorandum of suggestions dealing with the various problems involved in taking care of and finding employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the war. The said Memorandum which has been approved by the Executive Council and a copy of which is attached hereto, suggests among other things that each Province should appoint a central provincial committee consisting of such members as each Province shall deem advisable.

Upon consideration of the foregoing report and on the recommendation of the President of Council, the Executive Council advises:—

(1) That a central Provincial Committee to act in conjunction with the Federal Military Hospitals Commission be appointed consisting of the undermentioned:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice Elwood, of the city of Regina; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Regina; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Moose Jaw; His Worship the Mayor of the city of Saskatoon, and J. W. Smith, Esquire, of the city of Regina.

(2) That the Honourable Mr. Justice Elwood, His Worship the Mayor of the city of Regina and J. W. Smith, Esquire, be appointed to act as an Executive Committee of the Central Provincial Committee.

(3) That the Honourable Mr. Justice Elwood be appointed Dominion representative upon the Federal Military Hospitals Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Executive Council further advises that the aforesaid Central Provincial Committee be empowered to carry on the work and perform the duties assigned to it by the said memorandum of suggestions or which may devolve upon it in connection with the treatment of the problems covered by the said memorandum, and in general to do all things necessary to the proper dispatch of business that may come before it from time to time.

CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX 14 (i).

ALBERTA RETURNED SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION.

E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.,

Secretary Military Hospitals Commission,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—With the return to Canada of the first Casualties from the Great War, it was felt that there was need for an organization to cope with what undoubtedly is the greatest problem that has ever faced the people of Canada—that is, the care and re-employment of men of our Allied Armies who enlisted from Canada, and also for the re-education of those who are unable, through disability, to follow their former employment.

A Commission charged with this duty was therefore created in June, 1915, under the name of "The Military Hospitals Commission." Its purposes, among others, were the preparation for and administration of Hospitals and Convalescent Homes for the care of the sick and wounded and also for the Vocational re-training of the disabled.

Very early in its organization, it was felt that the work would be of such magnitude that it would be necessary to ask for the co-operation of all the Provinces and an Interprovincial conference was held in October 1915, at which representatives were present from all the Provincial Governments to meet and confer with the Hospitals Commission.

The Government of each Province agreed to appoint a Central Provincial Committee, consisting of such number of members as might be deemed necessary, and to assume the cost of organization, administration and maintenance of the work undertaken by the Provincial Committee.

The Provinces further agreed to use every endeavour to find employment for discharged soldiers, who, upon their return to Canada, were physically and otherwise, fit to assume such employment. In line with this arrangement, the Provincial Government of Alberta passed the following Order in Council, establishing the Central Provincial Committee:—

The Executive Council has had under consideration the report of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, dated November 10, 1915, stating that:—

Whereas at the Inter-provincial Conference held at Ottawa on the 18th day of October 1915, regarding the problem of taking care of and providing employment for the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the War, certain suggestions were adopted by the said conference and agreed to by the Dominion Military Hospitals Commission and the Government of Canada.

And whereas one of the suggestions provided that the Government of each Province should appoint a Central Provincial Committee consisting of such number of members as each Province may deem desirable.

Therefore, upon the recommendation of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, the Executive Council advises the appointment, without salary, of the under-mentioned as Members of the said Central Provincial Committee.

The Honourable Charles Wilson Fisher, of the Town of Cochrane, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta;

William Thomas Henry, of the City of Edmonton, Mayor;

Michael C. Costello, of the city of Calgary, Mayor;

James Speakman, of Penhold, President of the United Farmers of Alberta;

Alexander Ross, of the City of Calgary, representing organized labour;

The said Honourable Charles Wilson Fisher to be Chairman of said Central Committee and to be ex-officio a member of said Dominion Military Hospitals Commission.

Since the formation of this Committee, two other members have been added, namely: Mr. A. C. Hawthorne, Medicine Hat, and His Worship Mayor Hardie of Lethbridge; Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers, filling the place of Mr. James Speakman, deceased.

Immediately on the passing of the Order in Council, a meeting of the Committee was called, and plans for organization were discussed. The organization was proceeded with immediately, and appeal was made to the Municipal Authorities of every city, town, village, rural municipality and Local Improvement District, asking for their co-operation in their respective localities.

There are in the Province of Alberta, sub-committees of the Central Provincial Body, covering five hundred and fourteen different points in the Province. These sub-committees are called "Returned Soldiers Bureaus", and the duties they have assumed are:—

(a) To furnish a hearty welcome for each returned soldier on his return to the locality from which he originated.

(b) To endeavour to find fitting employment for all such returned soldiers.

(c) To furnish Provincial Head Office with all information as to the disposal of the cases under their control.

(d) To advise Head Office of the return of any Reservists from the Armies of the Allies, who may return to their localities.

(e) To advise with Head Office about any case which apparently lies beyond the power of the Local Bureau to deal with properly.

In order to carry out the duties of the Bureaus, the Head Office of the Organization endeavours:—

(1) To notify in advance, the Secretary of the Local Committee, advising him of the date and the hour, if possible, of the return of the soldier, so that adequate recognition can be given him by his fellow townsmen on his arrival.

(2) The newspapers of the Province have very kindly placed space at the disposal of the Committee, to draw the attention of employers to the fact that soldiers are returning and will require employment, and asking the co-operation of employers and the public to that end, requesting that they notify the Secretaries of the Local Committees of any vacancies which might occur. The moving picture houses are also kindly displaying slides on their screens to the same effect, so that the public generally are kept in touch with this phase of the work.

(3) Forms are sent to each Committee, giving them a sketch of the military career of the returning soldier, together with a short medical history showing his present disability. A further form is also sent, with the request that it be filled out by the Secretary, or some other person who is in close touch with the man, setting forth his industrial history giving as full details as possible. One copy of this form is retained by the Committee and the second sent to Head Office, so that when it is impossible for the Local Committee to place a man in a position suitable to his qualifications and disability, Head Office can come to the assistance of the Local Branch. It was thought, however, that the locality from which a man originated should assume the obligation of finding employment for their own men, as where they are well known, there will be a greater measure of sympathy, should they not be able to "carry on" in civil occupation with the same efficiency that they did prior to going overseas. It was hoped by this method that congestion in the larger centres would be avoided.

(4) In order that Head Office shall be kept in touch with the disposal of cases and know just how each man is faring, the Bureau reports monthly, showing the positions found by the Bureau during the month, the rate of wages and the kind of employment secured. These are quoted on the man's Headquarters file, on a form called "Disposal Sheet." By means of this form, it is possible, at any time, to tell just what has been accomplished in the way of employment for each man. It must be understood, of course, that some men owing to the strain under which they have been labouring, are not able to "carry on" to the full in their civil occupation, and it has been found necessary to place some of them in quite a number of different positions before getting one quite suited to them.

(5) As the Hospitals Commission, as well as the Provincial Committee has assumed certain obligations towards Reservists of the Army of His Majesty's Allies, we endeavour, as far as possible, to get full information in regard to them and give them all the advantages of our organization.

(6) Head Office undertakes to advise with, and assist the Local Committees by every means in its power, in endeavouring to clean up the troubles of the men, of whatever kind, which they are unable to handle through their Local Organizations.

By the establishment of these "Returned Soldiers Bureaus," the men returning are assured of the welcome they deserve, and have a Local Committee to whom they can appeal in case of trouble of any kind.

At the outset of the work in the Province, it was found that, while the only obligation the Provincial Committee had assumed, was that of endeavoring to find employment, there were numberless inquiries both in person and by letter of the most varied nature, directed to the Headquarters of the Committee. The great bulk of these inquiries had no bearing on their supposed works, and its activities have, of necessity, become very comprehensive and complex. This is due perhaps to the fact that there was no Organization dealing with the problem of Soldiers, other than the Department of Militia, the Patriotic and the Red Cross Organizations and the men's

own clubs; and these have each their own well defined functions; so that the officers of the Committee have become a general clearing house for all the troubles of the men returning from overseas, and of the families and friends of those now fighting.

Some of these troubles are : Non-receipt of Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, disputes as to pay, pensions, both "payment and assessment of disability," the temporary financial assistance of those requiring it, replacement in hospitals and on pay of men who have been discharged prematurely, the re-education of those whose disability unfits them for their former occupation, employment, securing of homesteads and obtaining of patents therefor, foreclosures of mortgages, foreclosures for arrears in taxes, probating of wills and arranging for the administration and distribution of estates, tracing of missing men, and a thousand and one other matters for the adjustment of which no other organization is responsible.

It has always been the policy of the Committee to place their services at the disposal of, and to assist in every possible way, those in any way connected with the war, either directly or indirectly, not only as a duty owed, but as a grateful recognition of the magnificent sacrifices made by the men on behalf of the Empire.

Employment.

This branch of our work has, so far, not presented any serious difficulties. It has not been possible to get the kind of a job some men think they should have, but it has been the keen endeavour of all our sub-committees, as well as the Head Office, to recommend and place men only in such positions for which they were qualified by former experience and education, and with due regard to their physical condition.

As soon as men return to the Province, they are carefully reviewed industrially. A file of occupations is also kept in all employment bureaus, so that when application is made by an employer, we are in a position to say at once, whether any man on our list is qualified to fill the position. Attached hereto are blank forms which are used in connection with this branch of the work, together with an explanatory memo.

While the absorption into civil life has not yet been difficult, it is becoming increasingly important, and will undoubtedly be the greatest problem this Province will have to face long before the war is over (as the proportion of enlistment was very high, and the industrial opportunities, other than those connected with agriculture, comparatively small) and should receive the most serious consideration of all public bodies, as well as of those directly connected with the work. In this connection, it might be well to say that the Provincial Department of Education, with the co-operation and assistance of Boards of Trade and other bodies in the Province, have undertaken a most thorough and complete industrial survey of the Province, with a view, not only to finding out the present possibilities of absorption of all Returned Soldiers, but also with the idea of getting full information as to expansion and development of plants now in operation, and also the possibilities for opening up new lines of industry, for which a productive market could be found.

Missing Men and Information as to Casualties.

The Committee have endeavoured in every way to assist friends and relatives of men mentioned in the casualty lists, by getting such information as is possible, and in the case of the missing, a line of communication has been opened up through the International Headquarters of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland. Letters are also written to the Officer Commanding the Unit to which the missing man belonged, to his chums, and in fact every avenue is tapped for information.

Estates and Effects of Missing Soldiers.

The Committee handle a number of estates, probating wills for widows and dependents of soldiers who have been killed at the front. These, in many cases,

presented a number of difficulties, as it often happened that not only was the testator killed, but the witness as well; but by a change in the "Wills' Act," passed by the Provincial Legislature at its last session, these difficulties have been eliminated, and all soldiers' wills validated.

The Provincial Government has also passed an Order in Council, remitting all the court fees in connection with granting of Letters of Administration and Probating of Wills, so that the wishes of the deceased soldier can be carried out without expense to the widow or other dependent.

Reservists.

This province has sent a large number of men overseas who were Reservists of the armies of the Allies of Great Britain, and while the Federal Government is in no way obligated to these men for pay (which is undertaken by their respective Governments) the Hospitals Commission and the Provincial Committee place at the disposal of these Reservists, all the privileges at their command, including hospital treatment and re-education.

Re-education.

Very many men have come back so disabled that the following of their former occupation has become impossible, and the Hospitals Commission formulated a plan whereby such men were to be given the opportunity of training for some new occupation, suitable to their disability, and so far as possible, in line with their former training and desires.

In this Province, the Department of Education has co-operated most splendidly, and has placed all its educational facilities at the disposal of the men who require to be re-trained. At the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, the Provincial Government have put in a most complete plant for the teaching of many trades. There is a very active class in motor mechanics and gas engineering, in the practical study of gas tractor and steam engineering, woodworking, metal working, mechanical drawing, applied electricity; and in the Convalescent Homes, not only is occupational training given during convalescence (consisting of woodwork and metal work, gardening and poultry raising) but men whose education had been neglected, are given an opportunity to brush up in general school work, and our foreign-born soldiers are given a thorough course in the English language. Others are taking up business courses and qualifying for the Civil Service; others again are going into gardening and poultry raising; still others are taking a course in Agriculture at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds, which has been placed at the disposal of the Commission, and where a most practical course has been instituted, with very gratifying results. All these classes are for the men who are more or less disabled.

There are, however, quite a number of men, who though they have some disability, are yet not unfitted for their former occupations, and therefore do not come under the scheme of re-education, as laid down by the Commission, but who nevertheless, are ambitious to better their condition in civil life, and for these, evening classes have been established in general educational subjects, business courses and civil service.

It is a very great pleasure indeed, to note the interest the men are taking in the whole re-education scheme, and to observe the almost phenomenal progress some of them are making.

At the inception of this department of the work, our first teacher had quite a difficult task of getting any of the men interested, and it was necessary to recruit one by one, but each man who became a member of any of the classes constituted himself a recruiting officer and created such an interest in the work, that many others were brought in, and will be, at the completion of their courses, in spite of their disability, as efficient as citizens as they have been as soldiers.

Land Settlement.

There is very active interest in this province among the returned men, in land settlement, and they are looking forward very keenly to the formulation of a plan which will give them an opportunity to become producers. Quite a number who have had no experience in agriculture before going overseas, took the opportunity of filing on homesteads just prior to attestation, so as to come under the regulations which permit their service overseas to count as residence. There is no doubt that, should an attractive Land Settlement Policy be adopted, a great impetus would be given to Land Settlement by returned soldiers. Our observations show that from twelve to twenty per cent of the men so far returned, are keenly interested in agriculture, due largely to the fact that they have been living an outdoor life and find it difficult to settle down to the more sedentary occupations. It must be borne in mind, however, that these men have been living in the mass, and will not be contented to take up work of any kind, either agriculture or otherwise, which will in any way, isolate them completely from their fellows; so that any plan of Land Settlement, must, to be successful, take all these matters into consideration.

Soldiers Clubs.

Branches of the Great War Veterans' Association, with fine, comfortable club quarters are established in Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Red Deer, and there is the very closest co-operation and co-ordination of interest between the Provincial Committee and these clubs. At the recent meeting of the Provincial Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association held in Calgary, a very strong resolution of appreciation was passed unanimously to the Provincial Committee and the Military Hospitals Commission, for their work in connection with the men and their troubles.

In conclusion, the Committee would like to thank the different federated organizations of the Province, who have so generously come to their assistance in trying to solve this great problem; the newspapers, who have carried our advertising without expense; the moving picture houses, who have shown our advertising slides; the public generally, who are taking a very keen and active interest in seeing to it that the returned soldier is re-established in the civil life of the Province; and the returned soldier himself, who, in spite of the more or less wreck the war has made of him physically, has responded so splendidly to the efforts that are being made to equip him efficiently, for his future as a civilian.

Bureaus established—points covered	514
Men returned (all classes)	1,603
Assisted to Homesteads	43
Requests for assistance in Land Settlement	70
Average calls per day	30
Pension cases taken up (Soldiers and Widows)	280
Assigned Pay and Separation Cases investigated	420
Estates and Wills cared for	43
Missing Men, efforts to trace	160
Jobs secured (this does not indicate the number of men as several jobs have been procured for some men)	1,400
None unemployed who are fit to work—Jobs unfilled	132

Yours faithfully,

HOWARD STUTCHBURY,

Secretary.

Letter to local Bureaus.

CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE,

EDMONTON, ALTA., July, 1916.

SIR,—Enclosed are three forms which we are using in connection with the re-employment of returned men, the uses of which I will explain briefly.

Form 2 A.—This form is designed that we may have the most complete information regarding the industrial history of every man, so that we may be in a position to give employers exact knowledge of his qualifications.

“It is important that you see every returned man on your list and fill out this form in fullest detail, retaining one copy for your files, and sending duplicate to this office for our information.”

Form 2 B.—You will occasionally find difficulty in placing some of your men in jobs best suited to their qualifications, and present degree of disability. When such is the case it is intended to send copies of this form to a number of the different employers in industries best suited to the man's abilities. You will therefore see the necessity of having form 2 A very carefully filled out.

Form 2 C.—This form is a record of the committee's services on behalf of the returned, when a position is found for them, tabulate it, and send details to this office. When he leaves a position note it also. There are some men somewhat hard to place, and it is important to be able to show that everything that could be done to assist him was done, and this can only be done by the careful use of this form.

Bureau Report.—This report should be sent to my office so that it will reach me not later than the 1st of each month, in order that I may make my reports to the Committee (this is *very* important).

Always remember that I am only too glad to hear from you on any phase of this important work, and will very heartily welcome any suggestions you may have to offer.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

RETURNED SOLDIERS BUREAU.

.....Branch.....191....

The Secretary,
Central Provincial Committee,
Edmonton, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—We are unable to fill the following jobs, which have been offered to returned soldiers, and would be glad if you could do so through some other Bureau.

(Please fill in all particulars in full detail, as to the duties, “indoor or outdoor” work heavy or light, hours permanent or temporary, and scale of pay, monthly or weekly).

Yours truly,

Secretary.

.....Branch.....

Form 2 A.

H.O. File No....

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED BY SOLDIER IF HE WILL REQUIRE ASSISTANCE
TO SECURE WORK AFTER RETURN HOME.

Age Birthplace Religion
 Character from record
 Trade or Principal Occupation—Be specific as to particular branch of given trade followed; as
 for example, if miner, state whether coal or metal; if labourer, what type of labour;
 if clerk, what line of business.

 How long followed..... where..... wages.....
 Occupation immediately before enlistment (be specific).....
 where wages.....
 State whether steady or transient employment.....
 Name and address of last employer.....
 Other occupations followed (be specific in each case):
 1. how long where
 2. how long where
 3. how long where
 4. how long where
 5. how long where
 6. how long where
 If unable to follow principal occupation, name preference.....

If offered free education to fit yourself for new trade or occupation would you avail yourself of it?

Remarks—

I declare that the foregoing statement is correct.

Signature of Soldier.

Witness.....

Date.....

Form 2 B.

H.O. File No....

CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.
 CHARGED WITH THE CARE AND RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Address all Communications to the Secretary Government Buildings, Edmonton.

Hon. C. W. Fisher, Chairman.

Howard Stutchbury, Secretary.

EDMONTON, ALTA., 19....

TO.....

DEAR SIR,—We are anxious to get employment for the Returned Soldier noted below, and
 ask your kind co-operation; if you cannot place him, please pass the information along.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Name Address
 Rank..... Battalion
 Principal Occupation Before Enlistment.....
 How Long Followed..... Where
 Other Occupations
 How Long Followed..... Where
 Nature and Degree of Disability.....
 Qualified for Position as.....
 Will be Discharged and Ready for Employment on.....
 Can You Find Him Employment?.....
 In What Capacity?.....
 When? Initial Wage.....
 Probable Period of Employment..... Prospect of Advancement.....
 Remarks:.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Address.....

Form 2 C.

H.O. File No...

CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

DISPOSAL SHEET.

PHONE NO.

Name Address

Reported to Branch, 191.....

Sent to 191.....

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to 191.....

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to 191...

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to 191

As wages

Left	Reason for leaving
	wages

Sent to 191

As	Wages
----	-------

	Wages
Left	Reason for leaving

Sent to 191

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to 191

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to 191.....

As wages

Left Reason for leaving

Sent to191.....

As, wages

Left Reason for leaving

RETURNED SOLDIERS BUREAU BRANCH.

Report of returned men on our File from to 191.....

MEN FOR WHOM EMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN FOUND.

File No.	Name.	Address.	Employed as	Where.	Wages Monthly or Weekly.
.....					
.....					

MEN FIT FOR WORK STILL UNEMPLOYED.

File No.	Name.	Address.	Employment before Enlistment.	Trade or Employment Desired.
.....				
.....				

MEN IN CONVALESCENT HOMES OR BEING TREATED IN OWN HOME.

File No.	Name.	Present Address.	Occupation before Enlistment.	Does disability unfit for former occupation, if so, is re-education desired?	When will he be fit to work? Has he a job to go to?
.....					
.....					

REMARKS.

APPENDIX 15.

SUBSCRIPTION TO SOLDIERS' DISABLEMENT FUND.

John Nichols, Esq., Souris, P.E.I.	\$	1,000 00
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Smith, Kingston, Ont.		100 00
H. B. Guest, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.		25 00
Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont.		5,000 00
Anonymous, N.S.		250 00
Miss K. Laurence, Dallas, Texas.		20 00
Mrs. L. Moore, Ottawa, Ont.		37 00
Employees, Railway Mail Service, Manitoba.		600 00
Employees, Railway Mail Service, British Columbia.		3,662 43
Windsor Evg. Record, Windsor, Ont.		50 00
Windsor Record Printing Co., Windsor, Ont.		64 50
Employees, Railway Mail Service, Toronto, Ont.		1,426 25
Women's Institutes, Nova Scotia.		64 00
Irish Charitable Association, Halifax, N.S.		1,000 00
Anglican Young People's Association, Adelaide, Ont.		50 00
Womens' Patriotic League, Windsor, Ont.		5 00
Jas. Carruthers, Esq., Montreal, Que.		100,000 00
Employees, Railway Mail Service, St. John, N.B.		35 00
Thursday Afternoon Club, Yarmouth, N.S.		722 40
St. Marks Sunday School, Fakenham, Ont.		26 35
I. O. D. E., Dawson, Y.T.		722 56
Employees, Railway Mail Service, London, Ont.		1,059 52
Women's Institutes, New Brunswick.		138 08
A. Baumgarten, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.		5,000 00
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Thorold, Ont.		41 00
Women's Institute, Stamford, Ont.		37 60
Sunshine Bible Class, St. Catharines, Ont.		37 00
Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund.		2,570 00
Municipality of Township of St. Edmunds.		13 00
W. A. Woodward, Esq., Valley, Washington.		5 00
Employees of the Alaska Feather & Down Co.		206 75
Citizens of Whitehorse, Y.T.		500 00
Employees of the Dominion Bridge Co., & Montreal Ammunition Co., Lachine.		319 25
Women's Institute, S. Tetagouche.		15 00
Women's Institute, Hopewell Hill.		10 00
Mrs. Jos. S. O'Neil, Fredericton, N.B.		5 00
Adelaide Dramatic Club.		21 90
A. L. Kennedy, Esq., Aylesford, N.S.		375 25
Bayfield Women's Institute, Cape Tormentine, N.B.		10 00
Bayfield Woman's Institute, Amherst, N.S.		10 00
Prince Edward Island Student's Gift Fund.		242 75
W. C. Down, Esq., Vancouver, B.C.		1 34
F. A. Carman, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.		40 00
		\$125,548 87
Interest.		2,439 89
		\$127,988 76

APPENDIX 16.

P.C. 972.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL ON THE 7th APRIL, 1917.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the chairman of the Military Hospitals Commission, referring to an Order in Council, dated July 5, 1881, on the subject of insurance on Government properties, which order reads as follows:—

“The Committee of the Privy Council have under consideration, upon the suggestion of the Acting Minister of the Interior, the general question of insurance against fires of Government property; and they are of opinion and humbly advise Your Excellency that, in view of the large amount, varied character and widely separated position of the property in the Dominion belonging to the Crown it is a wise economy for the Government to underwrite its own risks, as well on movable as on immovable property, and they recommend that all existing policies (if any such exist) be suffered to lapse and no new ones be effected, and that a copy of this order, should Your Excellency approve of it, be sent to every department of the Government.”

The chairman observes that the Military Hospitals Commission has taken and is taking over a large number of buildings and institutions for the purposes of convalescent hospitals and the question of insurance is an important one. In a number of leases it is stipulated that insurance shall be continued and the premiums paid by the Commission.

The chairman submits that it would, doubtless, be quite satisfactory in many cases to the lessors if the Commission were in a position to assure them that the risk is being carried by the Government.

The Chairman of the Military Hospitals Commission, therefore, recommends as follows:—

(1) That in case the owners or lessors of buildings and contents, or either, that are taken over by way of lease by the M.H.C. for the purposes of the Commission, should require that the insurance upon the buildings and contents, or either, be maintained and continued by an insurance company or companies, the Commission be authorized to enter into such agreement for the payment of insurance to the owners or lessors or to a company or companies as above mentioned.

(2) That the Commission be further authorized if the owners or lessors of such buildings and contents, or either, taken over by the Commission are willing that the Government of Canada undertake the risk upon the same to so contract with the owners or lessors for the insurance upon building or contents, or either, so taken over and such insurance shall be carried by the Government of Canada in lieu of such contract of insurance being carried by an insurance company or companies.

(3) That in case of a fire occurring in a building leased to the Commission, where the insurance is carried by the Government, the Commission be authorized to employ an assessor.

(4) That in all cases the value of insurance being carried by the Government must be stated in the agreement or in accompanying or subsequent correspondence.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council

The Chairman of
The Military Hospitals Commission.



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